The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,987.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	,, 73	0
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Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...... 4 ,, ,,
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In the Native languages, double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, EACH—RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is ONE RUPEE *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CAREY—July 30th, at Kirkee, Arthur Carey, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery.

DERBYSHIRE—July 23rd, at Parell, Maryann, the beloved wife of Mr. E. Derbyshire, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	19	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Coconada	19
,, Colombo	20	,, Madras	23
,, Galle	...	,, Pondicherry	...
,, Negapatam	24	,, Negapatam	24
,, Pondicherry	...	,, Galle	...
,, Madras	27	,, Colombo	27
,, Coconada	29	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Cochin	29
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. HAMLIN, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.		Down.	Aug	Sept.
Leave Bombay	10 & 24		Leave Bussorah	29	12
,, Kurrachee	14	28	,, Fao	29	12
,, Guadur	15	29		Sept.	
	Sept.		,, Bushire	1	15
,, Muscat	18	1	,, Linga	3	17
,, B. Abbas	20	3	,, B. Abbas	5	19
,, Linga	21	4	,, Muscat	7	21
,, Bushire	24	7	,, Guadur	9	23
,, Fao	25	8	,, Kurrachee	12	26
Arrive Bussorah	26	9	Arrive Bombay	15	29

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H.P., Commander J. SANDERS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 10th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

NOTICE.—The Steamer "JOHN BRIGHT," Captain JOHN CUMMING, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2 P.M. For Opium Freight and Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 29th July 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain SCOWCROFT. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ALBUERA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Albuera."

Bombay, 30th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "MOUNTAIN LAUREL," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Mountain Laurel."

Bombay, 27th July 1868.

NOTICE.—The Customary fifteen days having expired, Consignees of Cargo per Ship "TIMOUR," from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise Captain Spooner will cause the same to be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SPOONER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Spooner, Ship "Timour."

Bombay, 28th July 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.

Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
Leather Belting.
Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Steam Engines.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Ornamental Iron Works.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

MALVERN COLLEGE,

PRESIDENT AND VISITOR,
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
HEAD MASTER,
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to HENRY ALDRICH, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling*, *refreshing*, and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also BISHOP'S NEW REMEDY FOR SEA SICKNESS should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To SUEZ.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To TRIESTE.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain CHILD, will be despatched on the 20th August.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 13th proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, *viz*, "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA" These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesbrugh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230' 1'	30' 25'	17' 5'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10' 4'	15' 6'

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day.
Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201' 2'	29' 2'	18' 7'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland, 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229' 6'	27' 75'	16' 10'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
110	550	9·9	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.

For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, two COMPETENT PERSONS to fill the following Situations in the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden:—

1 Clerk. Salary Rupees 40 per mensem, and grain compensation.

1 Shroff—capable of writing and reading English. Salary Rupees 40 per mensem, and grain compensation. He will be required to furnish two Securities to the extent of 1,500 Rupees.

Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Exec. Commissariat Office, 29th July 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

NOTICES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B. ASK for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 503/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/535, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

MRS. HERN,

3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of

MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,

and is prepared to execute

WEDDING, MOURNING,

AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE,

GRANT ROAD.

THE WORLD RENOWNED AND FAR-FAMED

LENTON TROUPE

OF

GYMNASTS,
ACROBATS,
PANTOMIMISTS,
SOLOISTS,
AND
BALLET PERFORMERS,

Beg to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Citizens of Bombay that they intend to give a series of

GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS,

Commencing on

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1st, 1868.

The Performance on the First Night will consist of the new Feats in the Gymnastic School, concluding with the mirth-provoking Ballet d'Action, entitled,

THE DANCING SCOTCHMAN.

Character by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Company.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes	Rs. 5	Pit	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Gallery	,, 1

First Class Tickets may be had, and Seats reserved, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where a Box Plan may be seen.

Doors open at a quarter to eight o'clock.

The Performance to commence at a quarter to nine precisely.

Carriages to be ordered for half-past 11.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED. (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company will shortly be made. All persons holding SHARE CERTIFICATES are required to produce the same, together with duly executed Transfers, at the Office of the Bank, No. 7 Hornby Row, between the 20th July instant and 20th August 1868, for the purpose of having the same registered, in default whereof such persons will be precluded from participating in such distribution of Assets.—Dated this Ninth day of July 1868.

B. R. MODY, }
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, }

NOTICE.—MRS. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season*.

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

MRS. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In nither case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Bisowlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegent article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chudders have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chudders can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or without hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs

Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen —A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to pugrees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHHEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.—A neat box containing the following—all of the best quality:—CHESS, DRAUGHTS, BACKGAMMON, DICE, THE RACEGAME, COUNTERS, DOMINOES (Double Nines), 2 packs of CARDS, CRIBBAGE BOARD, &c. Price Rs. 55.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BACKGAMMON TABLES, to fold as a book, with Men and Cups, complete.

15 inch	Black and White	Rs.	5	8
18 ,,	Ditto	,,	8	8
15 ,,	Red and White	,,	7	0
18 ,,	Ditto	,,	10	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPROVED BREECH-LOADING AIR CANES, in case, with complete Apparatus, by Reilly. Rs. 100.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

IMPROVED SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS.

Saloon Rifles	Rs.	75
Do. Pistols, No. 1 in Bag	,,	25
Do. do. No. 3 do.	,,	30
Do. do. No. 3 in case complete.	,,	40

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CARTE DE VISITE and PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in great variety.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SKETCH BLOCKS and BOOKS, OIL and WATER COLOURS, BRUSHES, PALETTES, &c., &c., &c.—a fresh supply just to hand.

Rampart Row THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the BOMBAY OIL PRESSING COMPANY (LIMITED), a duly incorporated Company, having their Registered Office in Bombay Green, and in the matter of Act XIX of 1857.

UPON hearing MESSRS. MACFARLANE & GREEN I do order that all persons who claim to be Creditors of the said Company, but who have not yet sent in their Claims, do make their Claims forthwith by sending a written statement thereof to the Official Liquidator of the said Company, to his Office in Bombay Green, within the Fort of Bombay; and I do order that all Claimants who shall not have sent in their Claims on or before MONDAY the 10th day of August next be excluded from participation in the Assets of the Company, and that the Official Liquidator be at liberty to distribute the Assets realized among such Creditors as have sent in and proved their Claims. I do further direct that this Order be advertized forthwith twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and three times in the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Bombay Summachar*, and the *Jami-Jamshed* Newspapers.—Dated this 27th of July 1868. JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture' which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

∴ Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, WATCH and CLOCK MAKER by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER OF THE GREAT CLOCK OF THE EXHIBITION 1862.

OF THE CHRONOGRAPH BY WHICH THE DERBY IS TIMED And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES and DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

And Gainer of PRIZE MEDALS at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous FINE-ART, RACING CUPS &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK viz.	AND WATCH viz.
CHURCH,	LEVER,
STABLE,	CHRONOMETER,
HALL,	HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM,	KEYLESS,
DINING-ROOM,	CHRONOGRAPH,
LIBRARY, &c.	PRESENTATION, &c.

§Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES.		SILVER CASES.	
Open face Double cases.	*Hunters.*	*Open face double cases.*	*Hunters.*
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.			
10 10 0	13 13 0	4 4 0	5 5 0
15 15 0	18 18 0	6 6 0	7 7 0
20 0 0	23 0 0	10 10 0	11 11 0
30 0 0	35 0 0	17 17 0	20 0 0
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.			
42 0 0	45 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0
52 0 0	56 0 0	43 0 0	45 0 0
BENSON'S REPEATERS.			
55 0 0	58 0 0	45 0 0	48 0 0
75 0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0	68 0 0
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.			
30 0 0	33 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0
35 0 0	38 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.			
14 14 0	...	5 5 0	...
21 0 0	...	8 8 0	...
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.			
5 5 0	8 8 0	2 2 0	3 3 0
9 9 0	12 12 0	4 4 0	5 5 0

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants

BENSON'S SHOW-ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,

CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,

58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS'

5 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourn Grove, London,

Established 1749

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY,

The Hungarian Wizard, Pupil of Professor ANDERSON,

AND

MADAME RUCHWALDY,

the celebrated Pianiste, Pupil of Liszt, have arrived from Vienna, and intend shortly to give a

SERIES of PERFORMANCES

in Bombay.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of August, proximo, to appoint Liquidator or Liquidators to wind up the Company voluntarily and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, 27th July 1868.

NOTICE.—The BOMBAY and MALABAR FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), promoted by IBRAHIM HAJEE DADA, RAHIMTOOLLA CADDERBHOY, LALLJEE CUTCHRA, and HASSUM MOOSA in the month of March 1865, was not started, and consequently in the same year the amount of Calls paid by the Allottees was paid back to them, and an account of such payments has now been filed. And all the Allotment Letters and Receipts for the first Call are considered as cancelled.—Dated this 22nd day of July 1868.

IBRAHIM HAJEE DADA,
RAHIMTOOLA CADDERBHOY,
LALLJEE CUTCHRA.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Commander or Agent of any Transport in Harbour, whose Cargo consists entirely of MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS or HAY, can, if he desires to purchase the same, communicate his offer for the entire Cargo to MAJOR DAVIES, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, at the Commissariat Office, Colaba Depot.

2. Offers for portions of Cargoes will not be entertained, and immediately on the arrangement being concluded, the Commander will have to furnish the Commissariat Department with a Certificate, to the effect that as regards Government property his Ship is clear.

W. B. SETON, Lieutenant,
For Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Exec. Commissariat Office, 25th July 1868.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of the IRON WORK and DWARF SIDE WALLS of the Crawford Market, on the Esplanade.

Drawings, &c., may be inspected, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 18th day of August 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 30th July 1868.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ ,, Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 ,, Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
1 ,, Fine Colored do.	1 Rug with Strap.
1 ,, White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Dressing Bag.
	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:

BADHAM BROTHERS.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S

ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, GOULD & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having sold his business and good-will, his interest and responsibility in the "DIVAN EXCHANGE" ceases from THIS DATE. All Claims on the business, or on himself personally (if any), must be sent in for payment within seven days from this date, or they will not be admitted.

JAMES REYNELL.

Bombay, No. 5 Apollo Street, 28th July 1868.

THE WHITE MAN'S FAREWELL.

Dear friends, who have been good and true,
The White Man bids you kind adieu,
He leaves you with sincere regret,
Your kindnesses he'll ne'er forget;
For while he's tried to gain your help,
He pleased you all and helped himself.
He now departs, but trusts you will
Be patrons of the "Divan" still;
He knows quite well—in short I guess,
With one accord you'll all say—Yes!!!

"WHITE MAN."

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXER CARTRIDGES

FOR

SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liver-Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthon Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a hair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

DAVID JOSEPH,

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,

36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until the 12th August for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS, ROADS, &c., for a Military Sanitarium at Teethul, in the Bulsar Talooka of the Surat Collectorate. For all information apply at the Office of the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.

Executive Engineer's Office, S. & B., Surat, 25th July 1868.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND per SHARE has been declared, and will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after WEDNESDAY the 29th instant to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 28th July 1868.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION)—The FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ONE AND A HALF ANNAS in the RUPEE on the amount of admitted Claims, without Interest, will be payable on and after the 27th current, at the Office of the Official Liquidators, No. 42 Meadow Street. Vouchers will have to be produced when application is made for payment.

ROWLAND HAMILTON, | Official Liquidators.
N. ARDASEER, |

Bombay, 2th July 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL,

RAMLE in the environs of ALEXANDRIA,

An English Hotel in

EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank (Limited), to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON, deceased, late of Bombay, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. All persons therefore having any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON are requested to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Eighteenth day of October next, after which date the remaining Assets will be remitted to the Administrator of the Estate residing in Scotland.—Dated Bombay, this 17th day of July 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Administrator.

STUDIO.—No. 9, HUMMUM STREET.

SYKES AND DWYER,

LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 1st prox., on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. A. ARTHUR, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 30th July 1868.

FOR SALE, by Private Bargain, the following very valuable PROPERTIES in Salsette:—

1.—A large property in Salsette, cousisting of the following seven villages:—Goregaum, Washewra, Bandowlee, Mogra, Majas, Paharee, and Poinseer. This property is capable of vast development, and with energetic management and oversight promises a large increase in revenue. The B. B. and C. I. Railway passes through Paharee, where there is a Station, thus affording every facility for communication with Bombay.

2.—A Bungalow at Bandora with large Compound, called "Land's End," in a most advantageous position, being bounded on three sides by the Sea. The Compound can be divided into several most eligible building sites.

3.—A piece of vacant Land at Bandora, measuring 16½ Pads and 1 Katti, by the side of the main road—an excellent site for a small Bungalow.

Further particulars may be obtained, and plans inspected, at the Office of the Trustees of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 24, Rampart Row West.

H. J. MACDONALD, } Trustees, Manockjee Limjee and Co., (in Liquidation).
RAGOONATH NARAYEN, }

Bombay, 4th July 1868

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to one o'clock P.M. of the 10th August 1868, for the supply, by Contract, of PROVISIONS, specified in the subjoined Schedule.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Overland Transport Service."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

Biscuits must be purchased from the Commissariat.

Details.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Consumption more or less according to the scale of ration.	When and to whom to be delivered.	Instalment deliverable and specific times of delivery	Amount of deposit to be lodged with Tenders or before opening it.	Amount of additional security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
		lbs.					
Biscuit, Commissariat made	Twelve Months.	89,389 750	To be weighed and delivered on board any of H. M. I. T. Ship and approved by Receiving Officer.	As required.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	As per Sample.
Currants		323					
Biscuit Powder		60,311					
Fresh Meat		3,645					
Chocolate		625					
Coffee		95					
Preserved Fowl		303					
Milk (quarts)		1,063					
Mutton Broth		582					
Mustard		3,150					
Oatmeal		12,869					
Pickles		305					
Pepper, Black		2,835					
Raisins		1,559					
Rum (gallons)		55,09					
Sugar		9,469					
Salt, 1st sort		10,329					
Tea, Black, 1st sort		252					
Vinegar (gallons)		277					
Yeast do.							
PROVISIONS FOR NATIVES.							
Chillies		219					
Cummin Seed		204					
Coriander Seed		248					
Dhall		14,53					
Flour, Raw		15,625					
Firewood		25,230					
Fish, Salt		5,449					
Ghee		5,586					
Garlic		212					
Rice		,024					
Split, Peas		5625					
Salt, 2nd sort		53.					
Turmeric		215					
Vegetables		3,897					

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Resident Transport Officer.

Overland Transport Department, Bombay, 24th July 1868.

NOTICES.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The Emperor's Binocular is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three Lenses, and each object-glass of three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTER,

The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

This Filter has the great advantage over all others of not retaining the impurities drawn from the Water filtered within it. This is effected by applying the Cyphon principle, by means of which the Water is drawn up, though the filter and then the suspension of the suction at the turning off of the tap allows the impurities to fall away from the filter to the bottom of the Cistern. The Filter has been much used in England in Government buildings, hospitals, and other large establishments.

Cistern Filters fitted with tube and tap complete. Rs. 25.

The above Cistern fitted in 7 gallon stone jar. Rs. 30.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh supply of the above, which may be seen at their premises in Rampart Row.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.—This is a new and most useful description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided into small divisions, and contains two spring Inks, and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Under Tray in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

The above is fully illustrated in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Just received large and varied stock of Musical Boxes of superior finish and best manufacture, Rosewood, handsomely inlaid. Prices, from Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

The following is a list of the Tunes played by some of the Boxes:—

1	A moi les plaisirs	Op.	Faust	Gounod.
2	Christ est resenseit	,,	do.	,,
3	Faites hir mes aveux	,,	do.	,,
4	Oui c'est toi je't aime,	,,	do.	,,
5	Gloire de nos aieux	,,	do.	,,
6	Valse	,,	do.	,,
7	Rataplan Choeur	,,	Foree du Destin	Verdi
8	La morale in tutto	,,	Don Pasquale	Donizet
9	Al Suon del tamburo	,,	Foree du Destin	Verdi.
10	E se sia elve	,,	Don Pasquale	Donizet
11	Il palpito Deir	,,	Simon Boccanegra	Verdi.
12	Ballabile Corsari	,,	do.	,,

A very full and sweet-toned Box.

1 Le Barbier de Seville "Zitti."
2 Chanson des Roses.
3 Crispins e la Comare "Ah si Marito Mia."
4 El Marinero.
5 L'Enlevement an Serail.
6 Parisina, "Ah tu Sai."
7 Semiramide, "Si Vendicato."
8 Tota Aragonesa de la Pandereta.

A full-toned Box with Bell accompaniment; the are in view.

1 Red, White and Blue.
2 In the Strand.
3 Home, Sweet Home.
4 Rule Britannia.
5 The Queen's Own.
6 Kitty Patterson.
7 The Lily of Killarney.
8 The Weary.
9 The Wild Briar.
10 Trab Trab.

A sweet-toned Box with Bell accompaniment.

1 Il Trovatore Canzone "Stride la Vampa," Verdi.
2 Fra Diavola Overture, Auber.
3 Norma Arin Finale Qual cor Piadisti, Bellini.
4 It Barbiere di Siviglia Ditto All'idea, Rossini.
5 La Sonnambula Aria Finale Ah non Guinge Bellini

A particularly sweet Mandoline-toned Box.

1 Red, White and Blue.
2 In the Strand.
3 Home, Sweet Home.
4 Rule Britannia.
5 The Queen's Own.
6 Kitty Patterson.
7 Lily of Killarney.
8 The Weary.
9 The Wild Briar.
10 Trab Trab.

A very full-toned Box with Bells.

1 La Somnambule "Tu Non Sai."
2 Polka brillante.
3 Il Baccio Walzer.
4 L'Elisire d'Amore, Barcarolle.
5 Heureux Pays Cyrolienne.
6 Troubadour, Quadrille.
7 Les Noces de Figaro.
8 La Gazza Ladra "O Ciel"

A powerful-toned Box with Bells.

1 I cannot mind my Wheel Mother.
2 The Captain and his Whiskers.
3 The "Good bye at the door."
4 Thou art so near and yet so far.
5 My Boy Tammy.
6 Stonewall Jackson.
7 See the conquering Hero comes.
8 When Jonny comes marching Home.

With Drum and Bell accompaniment.

All the Boxes have Patent Winders.

Illustrated Catalogue forwarded free on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FRENCH BOOKS FOR SALE.

Le Regiment Fantastique. Par Victor Dazur ... Rs. 2 12
Waterloo. Suite de Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian ... [illegible]
Madame Thérèse. Par E. Chatrian ... [illegible]
Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian ... [illegible]
Prosper Randoce. Par Victor Cherbuliez ... [illegible]
Charles Demailly. Par E. & J. de Goncourt ... [illegible]
Le Paganisme. Par [illegible] ... [illegible]
Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian ... [illegible]
La Montagne. Par J. Michelet ... [illegible]
Histoire d'un Paysan—1789. Par E. Chatrian ... [illegible]
Le Chevalier [illegible] ... [illegible]
Fabre ... [illegible]
Mademoiselle Ma Femme. Par H. de Kock ... [illegible]
Un Cas de Conscience. Anne-Marie. L'Ingénieur ... [illegible]
Marianne. Par Chs. Barbara ... [illegible]
Au Pays de L'Aurore. Par [illegible] ... [illegible]
Monsieur de Camors. Par O. Feuillet ... [illegible]
Le Jour de l'An et le Jour des Étrennes ... [illegible]
Contes d'un Voyageur ... [illegible]
Attendre-Espérer. Les Désirs de Mariette ... [illegible]
Ma Tante Péronne. Par Champfleury ... [illegible]
Les D[illegible] ... [illegible]
La Dette de Sang. Par La Comtesse Dash ... [illegible]
Double Vie. Par Ch. Asselineau ... [illegible]
A L[illegible] ... [illegible]
Mademoiselle [illegible] ... [illegible]
Un Chatiment. Par A. Jeanne ... [illegible]
La Chasse au Lion. Par H. Bechade ... [illegible]
La Reine des Prairies. Par G. de Cassagnac ... [illegible]
Souvenirs D'Allemagne ... [illegible]
Pendant la Moisson ... [illegible]
Louis Hubert ... [illegible]
Le Bouquet de Cerises. Par Francis Wey ... [illegible]
Les Derniers Paysans. Par E. Souvestre ... [illegible]
Brillat [illegible] ... [illegible]
L'Enseignement [illegible] ... [illegible]
Le Chevalier des Touches. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly ... [illegible]
Chimie des Couleurs pour la Peinture à l'eau et à l'huile. Par M. J. Lefort ... [illegible]
L'Equateur, Scènes de la vie Sud-Americaine. Par A. [illegible] ... [illegible]
Annuaire des Deux Mondes—Histoire Générale des Divers États—1865-66 ... [illegible]
Nouvelle Méthode pour apprendre à lire, écrire et parler la langue anglaise, d'après le Système d'Ollendorff ... [illegible]
Le Chercheur de Pistes. Par G. Aimard ... [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD BOOKS.

Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book. By the late Dr. Riddell ... [illegible]
Modern Cookery for Private Families. By Eliza Acton ... [illegible]
Modern Cookery and House-keeping Book. By Mary Jewry ... [illegible]
The Cook's Guide and House-keeper's Assistant. By Francatelli ... [illegible]
Modern Domestic Cookery for Private Families. By a Lady ... [illegible]
Mrs. Beeton's Dictionary of Every day Cookery ... [illegible]
Warne's Model Cookery, &c. Small eds. By M. Jewry ... [illegible]
Ditto ditto (cloth bound) ... [illegible]
The Italian Confectioner; or, complete economy of desserts. By W. A. Jarrin ... [illegible]
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts in the useful and domestic arts ... [illegible]
Family Receipt Book of Domestic Economy ... [illegible]
Enquire Within upon Everything ... [illegible]

BOOKS ON FREEMASONRY.

Mackey's (Dr. A. G.) Lexicon, 3rd edn. By D. Campbell ... [illegible]
History of Freemasonry to present day. By J. G. Findel. Translated and with preface by Dr. C. Van Dalen ... [illegible]
Clavel's The Whole of Craft Free-Masonry, 5th edition, with very considerable improvements ... [illegible]
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry, in 3 parts ... [illegible]
A Ritual and Illustrations of Freemasonry, accompanied by numerous engravings ... [illegible]
The Mysteries of Freemasonry, &c. By J. Fellows, A.M. ... [illegible]

Bombay, 20th July, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
1,000,000	100	......	......	Agra Bank	126 per share.
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay..	90 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	13 pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ..	63 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ..	4½ per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular	
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	London & China Bk.	15 per share
1,000,000	250	125	8 p.ct	National Bank of India ...	63 per cent 133
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	......	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
100,000	200	250	......	Guzerat Bank ..	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	200	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	400 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co..	725 to 730 p.sh
1,080,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do..	165 to 167 p.sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co. ..	99 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	670 per share
.....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning ..	310
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,010

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co ..	1,400 pr share
260,000	2,500	2,500	....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	390 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	28	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,425 per share
160,000	5,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip &Foundry Co ..	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits.. ...	6 Do. do...	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11⅝d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do...	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	99⅞
Do.	30 days' sight..	98⅞
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	98⅞
China	60 days' sight...	214½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	6 per cent
Mercantile Bills..	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s „ 1835-36 / „ 1842-43 / „ 1854-55	94½
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 ...	109½ to 109¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-54..	109
Five and half per cent.	115 to 115½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	„ 225
Carolas ..	„ 290
Mexican Dollars ..	„ 220
German Crowns ..	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 108-8
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 31ST JULY.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee } Akote }	New	220 to 222
Broach..		225 to 228
Dhollera.. } Bhownuggur }		230 to 235
Veeraval..		205 to 215
Vingorla..		220 to 222
Dharwar Sawginned		232 to 235
Khandeish.. } Barsee ... }		215 to 218

Ready Sales ... ... 175 Candies. Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 31.

Nolan, Assistant Surgeon, 27th Regiment Native Infantry, on duty, from Sattara.

Robinson, Lieutenant, 21st Fusiliers, on duty, from England.

Cowell, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Griffith, Captain, Director Transport Train, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 31.

Kennedy, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, 31st July, 1868.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for July, 1868, will be issued to the troops, &c, on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, and on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Presidency Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to the abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by departments and regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Saturday and Tuesday, the 1st and 4th, General and Garrison Staff.

On Wednesday, the 5th, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Friday, the 7th, Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment N. I.

On Monday, the 10th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. or (Marine Battalion.)

On Wednesday, the 12th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Friday, the 14th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Tuesday, the 18th, Ordnance Department.

On Wednesday, the 19th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Thursday, the 20th, Byculla School.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Presidency Pay Office.

No monies will be received nor payments made after 3 P.M. on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—31ST JULY.

London....Cotton....£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.	
Seeds ....£1 0s. 0d.	do.	do.
Liverpool...Cotton....£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 15s. 0d.	do.
Seeds ....£0 12s. 6d.	to £0 15s. 0d.	
Overland...Cotton....£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet	
China ....Cotton....Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.	
Mauritius .Gram ....Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
July 31	Madras (s)	Fraser	Kurrachee, July 28.
	Erie....................	Raisbeck	Aden, July 28.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
July 31	Malta	Corrigall	Singapore.
	Compta	Kingcome......	Liverpool.
	Thomas Seddon...	Mesnard	Calcutta.
	Coeur de Lion	Hellyer	Coconada.
	Western Star	Dubern	Rangoon.
	Grefve Berg.........	Bjornstorm ..	Batavia.
	Kangaroo (s)	Manning	Algoa Bay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Prince Charlie*, Clague, to Callao.

Ship *Kingston*, Emerson, to San Franscisco.

Ship *British Princess*, Stewart, to Callao.

Ship *Zoroaster*, White, to Calcutta.

Barque *Esk*, Moss, to Singapore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 24, H. M. S., "Satellite," Joseph Edges, Trincomallie; "Scotia," G. Hamlin, Calcutta; and "Countess Russell," M. Penfold, Bimlipatam.

DEPARTURES.—July 24, "Simla," S. S., —— Suez; "Oriental, S S., —— Calcutta; "Annie Fleming," —— Liverpool; and "Durham," —— Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "ORISSA," (1646 tons, 300 H. P.) will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 7th August, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 5th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th July 1868.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 4th Augt., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "GOLCONDA," (1909 tons, 400 H. P.) Captain R. DUNDAS, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th July 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings*, have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 9, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

JUNAS TYEB, having removed his business to the above address, respectfully solicits an Inspection of his new Stock, consisting of Goods just arrived from England, the style and quality of which cannot be surpassed.

The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, and the best workmanship and a perfect fit can be guaranteed; and Junas Tyeb ventures to hope that this, combined with the best quality of materials at low prices, will ensure to him a continuance and increase of the support he has enjoyed for the past 15 years. In addition to a large assortment of Woollens, and other materials suitable for every description of clothing, Junas Tyeb has an extensive stock of Hosiery, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Railway Rugs, Portmanteaus, and all other articles of outfit.

Bombay, 9th July 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

UPON reading the Affidavit of SADANUND BALCRISTNA solemnly affirmed on the twenty-fifth day of July instant, and on hearing on behalf of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Bank, I do order that all CREDITORS of the abovenamed Bank do on or before the first day of December next, send in their names and address and the particulars of their Debts, Claims or Demands to the said SADANUND BALCRISTNA, the Manager for the Liquidators of the said Bank, at the Office of the Bank in Meadow Street, Bombay, in the East Indies, or in default thereof, they will be finally excluded. And I do further direct that this order be advertized in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Jami-Jamshed," and "Bombay Summachar," and also in each of the places where the Bank had agencies before it was placed in liquidation.—Dated Bombay, this 26th day of July 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

JOHN S. HURRELL, Solicitor for the Liquidators, Royal Bank of India.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF AHMEDABAD.

In the matter of Act 19 of 1857, and of the GUJRAT TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

UPON the application of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and upon reading the Order dated 1st June 1868, and the Affidavit of the said Official Liquidator, filed the 23rd day of July 1868, it is ordered that the several persons named in the second column of the Schedule to this order, being respectively contributories of the said Company do, within one week after service of this order, pay to the Official Liquidator into the office of the aforesaid Company at Ahmedabad, the several sums of money set opposite to their respective names in the sixth column of the said Schedule hereto, such sums being the amounts due from the said several persons respectively in respect of the call of Rupees 35 per Share made by the said order, dated the 1st day of June 1868.

W. SANDWITH, Acting Judge.

By order of the Court,

DEENSHAW H., Official Liquidator.

23rd July 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED PER STEAMER "CARNATIC."

	Rs.	
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for July...Rs.	3	0
Dickens's Little Dorrit (new illust. edition)	2	12
Thackeray's The Virginians, Vol. I. (Ditto)	5	12
London Society, Vol. XIII. Jan. to June '68.	8	0
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, Vol. IV. ditto.	5	12
Reynolds' Miscellany, Vol. XL. ditto.	3	0
Ranking's Abstract of the Medical Sciences, Vol. XLVII	4	12
Church of England Magazine, Vol. LXIV. ditto.	4	4
Tinsley's Magazine, Vol. II. ditto.	6	0
Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 3 vols	70	0
Wilson on Diseases impeding reproduction	3	12
Pretty Widow, White Cockade, Captain Jack. Each	1	8
Hawes's Manual of Surveying	9	0
Mullens's London and Calcutta compared in their heathenism, their privileges, &c	2	12
Price's Manual of Photographic Manipulation. 2nd edition	4	12
Shakspeare. Routledge's edition, cloth. Rs. 1-2 Warne's edition	0	12
Dawson's Neurosis of the Skin	6	0
Lyman on Cotton Culture	4	8
Queen's Regulations, 1868. Pocket edn	0	12
Routledge's Book of Conjuring	0	8
Orley Farm. Can you forgive her? By A. Trollope.—Each	2	4
Dodd Family Abroad. Tom Burke of Ours. By Lever.—Each	2	4
The Flying Scud. Doctor Thorne. Marietta. La Beata.—Each	1	8
New Play Books—Fowl Play, Woman of the World, Black Sheep—Each	0	8
Comic Dramas for Male Characters only, 4 parts	3	0
NEW FRENCH BOOKS.		
La Convent. La Cocarde Blanche.—Each	2	4
Un Chatiment. Par Joanne	2	12
PIANOFORTE MUSIC.		
Exeter Hall for July	0	12
Song—Paddle your own Canoe	1	8

Bombay, 28th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE the undersigned beg to intimate that we have commenced BUSINESS as CONTRACTORS, under the title of EDWARDES and BROWN.

JOSEPH ROUX EDWARDES.
RODERICK BROWN.

Office, Love Lane.

ANY persons indebted to, or having CLAIMS against, the Estate of the late Second Captain ARTHUR CAREY, Royal Horse Artillery, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month.

J. RITCHIE, Captain R. A., President of Committee of Adjustment.

Kirkee, 30th July 1868.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the GOVERNMENT TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK and PUPLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be OPEN TO-MORROW SATURDAY as usual, but will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo.

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 31st July 1868.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 3rd to SATURDAY the 22nd proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 31st July 1868.

FOR SALE, approved IRON NIGHT SOIL RECEPTACLES.

These Receptacles are highly recommended for closets having no connected drain or sewer to carry off the stagnant water. PRICE RUPEES THIRTY EACH complete, and delivered to any address in the city. Estimates for fitting the above, erecting closets, &c., &c., made out on the shortest notice. Apply to

M. McINERNY, General Contractor.

30, Dadur Road, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

WHEN we look at the misrepresentations which have been so lavishly and industriously circulated regarding the nature of the business carried on by the Bank of Bengal agency here, we cannot feel much surprise at our London correspondent, who is usually sound on commercial questions, expressing the conviction in the letter published yesterday that the position of that "Branch" had now become untenable in consequence of Government having taken up shares in the new Bank of Bombay. The misleading statements of the agitators for the removal of the agency have apparently been successful in indoctrinating the public mind at home with the delusion that the agency carries on business here in competition with the new Bank, for we found lately that even Sir Stafford Northcote, who ought to have been better informed, had been infected with the same error. It seems necessary to repeat that the two Banks do not compete with each other at all, and that, therefore, they are in no sense "rival institutions." The agency neither receives a single deposit, nor grants a single loan, nor discounts one single bill. In these important respects the new Bank of Bombay's business does not suffer diminution to the extent of one pie by the operations of the Bengal agency. The agency quietly, unostentatiously, and unobtrusively attends to its own proper business—the management and development of its own traffic in Indian exchange—preferring to do this itself by a duly accredited agent to entrusting it to clerks in the new Bank of Bombay. It says, in fact—We have hitherto entrusted the entire management of this business to Bombay, and it was not attended to; our interests were neglected long before the old Bank became insolvent; and we cannot suffer them to be neglected any longer. Now is it not obvious that before Government orders the agency to be withdrawn it should be prepared to guarantee to the Bank of Bengal that its Bombay work will be properly and efficiently done? Government will do nothing of the sort, of course; and the righteous deduction accordingly is that the agency should be permitted to do its work unmolested. This deduction is strengthened by the fact that the new Bank of Bombay cannot do the work of the agency. It has not capital for the purpose. It would positively require more than the whole paid-up capital of the new Bank of Bombay to be devoted to the business of the agency alone. The capital of the new Bank is fifty lakhs of rupees, and the amount required in Bombay to carry on the exchange trade of the Bank of Bengal is between sixty and seventy lakhs. We are not sure that it would be a reasonable demand—we believe it would be an altogether unreasonable and unwarrantable demand—to call upon the Bank of Bengal to remove its agency from Bombay, and make over to the new Bank a perpetual deposit, and what would be, as trade extended, an increasing deposit—but in the meantime a deposit actually larger than the whole capital of the Bank of Bombay. But supposing it perfectly reasonable and just, the new Bank of Bombay is not prepared to occupy the whole field covered by that portion of the mofussil traffic of the Bank of Bengal which gravitates towards Bombay. If we mistake not it has, by the policy it has adopted, confessed its inability. It has declined, we believe, to open a branch in Nagpore because the great amount of capital required to work it exceeded its powers. The field is thus surrendered spontaneously to the Bank of Bengal. We need not add that the trade of Nagpore lies chiefly and naturally with Bombay, and the Bank of Bengal is entitled to ask how it can be called on to carry on the trade of that district through a Bank which has voluntarily retired from it owing to the deficiency of its capital. The gist of the same remark may be applied to Hydrabad, where the Bank of Bengal has a large branch, and where the Bank of Bombay has none, and is not likely to have one for an indefinite time. One of these branches requires as we stated two months ago twenty lakhs to be retained in Bombay for the carrying on of its own operations alone. It is obvious that the existence of the agency here, accommodates and developes the interior trade of the country to a degree that would not be possible without it; for were the agency withdrawn, the transaction of business with these and many other internal centres of trade would be attended with the greatest difficulty, and in some instances, probably, would be entirely stopped.

It is impossible to say how far the new Bank of Bombay is affected by the Bengal agency. That it suffers some loss by the Bank of Bengal doing its own business instead of delegating the same to it, so far at least as the local Bank can take up the business, need not be denied, but that loss does not arise from "competition" nor by poaching on the domain of the new Bank. The Bengal Bank is not bound, in the first place, in any shape or form to entrust its Bombay business to the new Bank of Bombay. In the second place, the greater portion of the business that would survive the withdrawal of the agency would not fall into the lap of the new Bank of Bombay, but into the hands of native shroffs and exchange banks—chiefly, however, into the hands of the former. It is notoriously the fact that the old Bank of Bombay when its capital was four times greater than that of the present Bank, did not cultivate the internal exchange business to any great extent. The bulk of it was always done by the exchange banks and the shroffs. Any advantage the new Bank of Bombay, therefore, would get by the withdrawal of the agency is extremely remote or would be altogether infinitesimal. To talk of competition between the two banks, even in the limited sense which the actual business carried on by the Bengal agency may be supposed to warrant, is a misuse of terms and a misrepresentation of facts. To talk of it especially, where the bulk of the profit to be gained by the abolition of the agency would go to the shroff, to whom it has always gone before, is to misunderstand the nature of the business carried on by Bombay in Indian Exchanges. We deny entirely, first, from the previous history of the traffic; second, from the limited resources at the command of the Bank of Bombay; and third, from the certainty of the traffic falling into the hands of Exchange Banks and chiefly of private individuals; that the Bank of Bombay would profit to any great extent by the extinction of the Bank of Bengal in this city.

It should imperatively be borne in mind by people at home who take any interest in the affairs of Bombay that the Bengal agency is not a branch in the ordinary sense of the term, and we hope the recent vindication of the agency by the Bengal directors will put an end to the prevailing misconception in England. We have no doubt that the slanders of the Madras memorial have been circulated with great zeal in England, and we know that Mr. McIver of the Bank of Madras is now in England—if he did not go there for the express purpose of backing them up. The hostility and animus of the Madras directors against the Bank of Bengal from the moment the amalgamation was first talked of have been notorious. They tried to establish an agency here themselves and failed, and some of these very directors, as Mr. Dickson pointed out, now turn round as shareholders of the old Bank of Bombay and petition Government on the strength of unfounded fabrications to turn out the Bank of Bengal. Under the actual facts of the case the absurdity pointed out by our London correspondent of having two rival institutions to compete with each other in the same place, supported by the tax-payers of India does not apply. Believing as we have always done that there is ample room and verge enough for both Banks in this city, we might be disposed to question whether there was any absurdity even if the Bank of Bengal were permitted to open for regular banking business to-morrow. We believe that the Bank of Bombay would still find as much business as it could do, and that the business of the Bank of Bengal would be considerably enhanced by the opening of a proper branch here. But Government surely is more than a shareholder in a Bank. It is the conservator of the general trade of the country, and has certainly no right to cramp the same that two banking institutions may pay (granting that they would pay) to their shareholders one or two per cent. per annum more. If this higher than a shareholding consideration ought to guide the Government of India in permitting the fullest play to the Bengal Bank in this city, much more ought it to prevent the closing of the present inoffensive, but highly useful, agency. If the agency is closed, it is not a fiction but a fact that several lines of trade between Bombay and the interior which have now been opened out will be entirely extinguished, and it is the duty of Government to pause before doing anything so extremely foolish in itself and so detrimental to the interests of the country.

THE Bombay Bank Commission was yesterday engaged in the examination of Messrs. William Fraser, William Bullock, and Balkissondass Vizbookhundass—the last of whom had been a shroff in the Kalbadavie Branch. The first gentleman spoke at considerable length as to his proceedings as inspector of the branches of the Bank of Bombay, and the part he had taken in getting the other bank managers to sign the preliminary bond with regard to Mr. Premchund Roychund's 25 lakh loan, and in obtaining a valuation of the jewels which were deposited as security. Mr. Bullock was examined as to his management of the Kalbadavie Branch, and as to the particulars of a number of his transactions on which there had been losses. The Commission then adjourned till Wednesday, when it is expected Mr. Premchund Roychund will be examined. A full report of yesterday's proceedings will appear in Monday's paper.

THE Deputy Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, Colonel C. T. Aitchison, will proceed to England very shortly on medical certificate.

THE share of six months' donation batta for service in Abyssinia, payable to His Excellency Sir Robert Napier, the Commander-in-Chief, will amount, it is believed, to Rs. 29,850.

UPON the recommendation of Sir Robert Napier, the Government of India have been asked to grant compensation to officers of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force for all horses they may have lost during the campaign.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the transfer of the assets, liabilities, and management of the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund to Government, by whom the business of the Fund will hereafter be transacted.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the grant of a personal allowance of Rs. 100 a month to Mr. Pandoorung Dinanath, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Commissary General at Bombay, in consideration of the strong testimony borne by the Commissary General to the value of Mr. Pandoorung's services.

THE Bombay Government have received intimation from the Secretary of State for India, that the 46th and 91st Regiments should be sent home overland during the approaching cold season. The G Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, which was under orders to return home during the next season, are now to remain in this country, the order having been countermanded.

THERE is one fact in the Bombay police statistics for 1867-8 which strongly confirms one's suspicions that there must be a large number of vindictive and reprehensible criminal prosecutions carried on. Forty-four persons were charged with perjury or conspiracy during the year in question, and forty-three of them were discharged! It is a pity the law has not a few more terrors for men who bring groundless cases of that kind into court. Again, it is not a very satisfactory fact, wherever the fault may lie, that out of 17,599 persons tried before the Magistrates no less than 7,252 should be brought up under such circumstances as to require that they should be discharged. It would be well to know the cause of this, and Government, we observe, have taken notice of the matter. Vindictive prosecutions are probably one great reason, but the native police may also be to blame.

INDIA is filling with astronomers. The attraction of the sun has been pretty well known since the days of Newton, but it is only now, in these days of the P. and O. and the Overland Route, that we have become fully conscious of the powerful attraction of an eclipse, which can draw so many *savans* thousands of miles away from their homes. Four German gentlemen, who have been deputed to study the eclipse of the 18th instant, arrived at Bombay by the mail steamer on Thursday, and we observe that Monsieur Janssen, commissioned by the French Government for the same purpose, has reached Madras. What with the discovery of another asteroid the other day, and the forthcoming eclipse, astronomy is looking up a little. Still, we fear its professors have not got over the old difficulty of getting a class together; and we see the Parisian wits are making a little fun out of the payment of two hundred francs—a miserable sum of £8—to the discoverer of the asteroid. What the world wants is a science that will bring some new products to the merchant, or show where a coal or a gold mine is to be found, or at all events make a town clean, healthy, and comfortable. Our material wants and wishes satisfied,—a little of geography, of languages, and of politics acquired,—and the spheres may roll on as they please. It was in the days of astrology that people thought about the stars,—either to thank or curse them,—but now-a-days when people see that the stars can't do them a good turn occasionally, they neglect them as they do their poor relations. It is a blessing, however, that there are still some men left to preserve this sensational age from the fear of comets and eclipses.

THE female normal school to be established in the Madras Presidency through the liberality of the Maharajah of Vizianagram is an interesting and important experiment. It is to be hoped that it will be judiciously and successfully managed, but there appear to be one or two points on which serious mistakes might be made. The Director of Public Instruction, before seeking to obtain the co-operation of influential and educated Hindoos, has submitted the following questions to the Madras Government:—

> Is the Normal School to be open to females of all classes and sects, or only to caste Hindoo females?
>
> Is the study of English to be made compulsory, or to be left optional?
>
> Are the pupils to bind themselves to serve wherever they may be ordered to go as teachers?
>
> Is the Normal School to be managed by the Educational Department, like other Government institutions, or is it to be placed in any way under a Committee of Hindoos and Europeans?
>
> Will the pupils be allowed to live with their friends and attend as day scholars, or will they be required to live in a boarding house, under the supervision of the Lady Superintendent?

The first question is an important one. "It must be allowed," says the Director, "that the exclusion of all others than caste Hindoo females from a Government school is contrary to the principles on which we have hitherto acted. I doubt much, however, our securing the support of the Hindoo community if females of all castes and classes are to be admitted. I suggest, therefore, that, at first, admission to the Normal School be restricted to Hindoo caste females." The Madras Government, however, is of opinion "that the Normal School should be open to females of all classes and sects, provided they belong to families of respectable social station. At the same time, there will be no objection to commence the Normal School with a majority of caste Hindoo female students, should a sufficient number of such persons possessing the requisite attainments offer themselves for admission." The prudence of this decision is open to question, and the "Madras Times," we see considers it will "defeat one, if not the chief, of the objects which the Maharajah of Vizianagram, the founder of the school, must certainly have in view—namely, the education of the upper class of Hindoo women." "It is no more to be expected," adds our contemporary, "that Hindoo ladies will consent to be brought into contact with women of all classes and sects than it is to ask a peer's daughter to associate in as intimate terms with the children of a peasant." On the second point Government and the Director are agreed: the study of English is to be left optional. So also in regard to the third, it being considered by both unnecessary that the students should be required to bind themselves in the manner described. On the fourth point the Director suggested a mixed visiting committee, and Government have intimated that, though like other Government institutions the school will be managed by the Educational Department, yet "in consideration of the novelty of the project, and the anxiety which may be created in the minds of the natives, the Government will be prepared to nominate three native gentlemen of intelligence and of independent position as visitors of the Normal School, with power to present, at stated times and in writing, any observations which they may wish to make to Government." In reference to the last question, Government have decided that "a certain number of female students may hereafter be received into the institution both as students and boarders, but the native students will be at liberty to reside with their own families should they prefer doing so."

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 10TH JULY.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER has been the hero of the week. Had he an hundred mouths or an hundred bodies he could hardly eat all the dinners to which he has been bidden or have assisted at all the parties to which he has been invited. It is certain that he is to be raised to the peerage, and it is believed that the title he will assume will be that of Baron Napier of Magdala. He is an immense favourite with all classes of society, and is admired not more for his abilities and success than for his modesty and his careful recognition of the merits and services of the officers and soldiers who served under him. Her Majesty has been pleased to recommend the House of Lords to concur in enabling Her Majesty to make provision for securing to Sir Robert Napier and the next surviving heir male of his body a pension of £2,000 per annum. This recommendation will of course be gladly acted upon. It is well known that Sir Robert Napier has recommended a large number of officers engaged in the late Abyssinian expedition for promotion and rewards, and has not confined himself to a favourable notice of those alone who were lucky enough to reach Magdala. He has not forgotten those who toiled at the equally important though less exciting duties of keeping open the line of communications and of pushing stores and provisions up to the front. Those who garrisoned the hot and unpleasant stations of Zoulla, Koomaylee, and the Senafe Pass may be assured that their claims and exertions have not been disregarded by their late Commander-in-Chief. It is of course impossible to say to what extent Sir Robert Napier's recommendations will be adopted, especially in the lower ranks, but it is considered almost sure that Sir Charles Staveley's local rank of Major General will be confirmed.

There are many returned Abyssinian heroes now in London, who are everywhere received with open arms. The literature of the campaign has already begun to make its appearance. Mr. Henty has republished in a collected form, under the title of "The March to Magdala," the letters which he contributed from Abyssinia to the columns of the "Standard." I believe, however, that the work is regarded as rather crude and as too hastily put together; but doubtless many who have been in Eastern Africa, or have had friends engaged in the expedition, will find in it reading of considerable interest.

Army administration for the last few days has occupied a great share of public attention. Many will remember the appointment of the commission under the presidency of Lord Strathnairn to enquire into the administration of the Transport and Supply Departments of the Army. The members of this commission in their report recommended that the Controller-in-Chief should be appointed as head of all the departments of Supply and Transport. This recommendation was apparently adopted by the Government, and Sir Henry Storks and General Balfour were attached to the War Office in order, as it was universally supposed, to carry out the recommendations of the commission. The Lords of the Treasury have, however, become uneasy lest their control over the financial expenditure of the War Office should be weakened. A Treasury letter has been issued, which virtually hustles Sir Henry Storks and General Balfour away from the War Office, and nips in the bud all hope of consolidation of the different War Office departments. This letter states that at the earliest date consistent with the public service, there is to be an Under-Secretary of State competent to advise the Secretary of State in military matters, and who shall generally, if not always, be a military man. There is also, according to this letter, to be a Controller-in Chief without the rank of Under-Secretary of State; and thirdly, a Principal Financial Officer, who is to be "always a civilian" and "to be of equal official rank with the Controller-in-Chief." The salaries of the Principal Financial Officer and of the Controller-in-Chief are to be the same, namely, £1,500 per annum. In all matters connected with expenditure the Controller-in-Chief is to communicate with the Principal Financial Officer, who "should consider it his duty fully to comment and advise upon the proposals of the former"; but both of these officials are to have the right of appeal to the Secretary of State. If the statements made in this Treasury letter be finally adopted, farewell to all our hopes of War Office re-organization! The Controller in-Chief will have no power to insure the efficiency of his department if all his proposals are to be submitted for the sanction of the Principal Financial Officer. No one can doubt that if a Financial Officer's duty is to "comment and advise upon the proposals" of an executive officer the latter will very soon be firmly under the control of the former. The Treasury letter again raised the invidious and much to be deprecated differences between a military man and a civilian, and it appears to have been dictated under the influence of that old-fashioned jealousy which supposed that the object of a military man is always to squander the public money and the aim of a civilian to prevent him. Yet General Balfour, one of the very officers whom this letter would expel from the most useful sphere of his labours, is a bright example of what can be effected by a military man in the way of financial economy. Under his supervision the Indian military expenditure was reduced from twenty-two to twelve millions per annum. Few officers in India probably are of opinion that such men as General Balfour require a Financial Officer beside or over them to control their expenditure. It is shrewdly suspected by many who see something of the working of the War Office that Mr. Galton, late Captain Galton, R.E., but now a civilian, is intended to be the Principal Financial Officer. If Captain Galton were to be placed in this position and pursue the same system that has hitherto characterized his administration, the business of the Controller in-Chief would almost inevitably come to a deadlock. Captain Galton delights in minutes, and is strong in the most microscopic saving of pence, but is perfectly incompetent to take a broad view of any subject. He can enquire with a tedious patience into the reasons why a pound of extra candles or a few shovelfuls of coal have been served out at a particular barrack, and thereby a waste of public money incurred. But if this is finance, a purchaser of old clothes ought to be the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But this is not all. The proposals of the Treasury letter if carried out would, instead of consolidating, divide the departments of the War Office. A double government would be instituted, and all hope of improvement lost, in that most tangled and confused of all the public offices.

A Commission to enquire into the whole system of our military education is now sitting under the presidency of Lord de Grey. General Napier, the President of the Council of Military Education, has been examined at great length. The Commission will probably recommend considerable changes in the management of the cadets at the military colleges, but its report will not be made till late in the year, as the members will be dispersed on the prorogation of Parliament and will not reassemble till November.

An unpleasant incident has occurred at Herlingham, the great pigeon-shooting rendezvous of the aristocracy of London. An officer was shooting in a match uncommonly well at a considerable range, when one of the other competitors challenged the quantity of shot he was using, and, in accordance with the rule deposited a sovereign and demanded that the secretary of the Gun Club should draw the charge and weigh the amount of shot. The charge was drawn, and the amount of shot found to be in excess of that allowed by the rules. As the officer was loading for himself, a certain amount of scandal and a great deal of comment has been called forth; but I have not yet heard the explanation offered by the officer who was found to have erred in the measure of his charge, so I shall abstain for the present from any further allusion to the case.

All idea of war between France and Prussia this year does not seem yet to be perfectly allayed. It may be argued that the year is too far advanced for the opening of a campaign before next spring. But it must be remembered that the battle of Jena, in which the first Napoleon crushed down and humbled Prussia, was fought on the 14th October, and the French are great believers in epochs and anniversaries. I know from good information that the Cabinet of the Tuileries is divided as to war. Marshal Neil, the War Minister, is most eager for a trial of strength with Prussia, while the Minister of Finance is strongly opposed to any idea of hostilities. The Emperor is supposed to be vacillating and undetermined, but might make up his mind to an active course at any moment. I know from equally trustworthy sources that the Prussians are quite prepared. Prussian officers have surveyed under various pretences all the avenues of approach with France, and the whole Prussian army could be mobilized and concentrated in less than a fortnight. The Prussian army is to undergo a month's drill and field exercise in bivouacs this summer, beginning in the middle of August. The army is, however, not to be massed in one place. Each division is to be exercised separately in the province to which it belongs. But a Prussian division musters fifteen thousand combatants. Any of your readers who might be passing through Germany towards the end of August, and who are fond of such field exercises, might find pleasure in witnessing some of these manoeuvres. The divisions most convenient to the passing Englishman would probably be those which will be assembled in Westphalia or Rhineland, as they will be concentrated at points only situated a short distance from the great artery of European travel—the Rhine.

I hear that it is decided that a medal is to be conferred upon the troops lately engaged in Abyssinia, and that the patterns for the ribbon have been submitted to the Horse Guards, and are still under inspection. It is understood that all the troops which were in the country when Magdala fell will have the medal; and it is believed that a clasp in addition will be bestowed on those who were present at the action of Arogee or the capture of Magdala. It has been already officially announced that an allowance of six months' batta is to be made to all who took part in the expedition.

Until a few days ago it was considered as almost settled that Sir Stafford Northcote was to be the next Viceroy of India. No man could be better qualified for the post. But lately it has been rumoured that Sir Stafford Northcote does not wish for the position, and that Lord Mayo will be the future Viceroy. It is also said by some that the present Government will not make any appointment in the face of the serious defeat with which they are threatened in the assembly of the New Parliament, but will leave the position to be filled up by their successors. This would, however, be hardly like the usual course of Mr. Disraeli.

LATEST TELEGRAM.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, 24TH JULY, NOON.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to Mr. Smith, said that he would introduce the Indian Budget on Monday next, but added that it was not intended to alter the period of closing the accounts.

Both the Government of India Bills have been withdrawn.

The Indian Transports "Serapis" and "Crocodile" have been ordered to be ready for service on the 21st September next.

General Campbell has been gazetted Colonel of the 79th Highlanders, *vice* General Arbuthnot, deceased.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is unchanged.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

CALCUTTA, 31ST JULY, 4-7 P.M.

Govt. Paper. { Fours 4¾. Fives 9¾. Fives and a half, 15.

Exchange, six months' sight, 1s. 11⅛d.
Freights, Dead Weight, Rice, 17s. 6d. to £1.
Jute and Seeds, Linseed, £2.
Shirtings Rs. 5, 5 to 5-6.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-8.
No. 40s Mule Twist, 5 annas 1 pie.
Market for Piece Goods, quiet. Market for Twist lower.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.—31ST JULY.

Kurrachee, 31st, 1 P. M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line right to Tabreez; Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 28th July, via Russia 28th July, from Egypt none received.

Rutlam, 31st, 5-28 P. M.—Communication Neemuch at 5-10 P.M.

STEAMER REPORTS.—31ST JULY.

Galle, 29th, 4 P. M.—Mail Steamer "Emeu" sailed for China at 3-30 P. M.

Kurrachee, 31st, 11-50 A. M.—Steamer "Martaban," arrived from Bombay with Overland Mails at 6 A. M.

Madras, 31st, 12 A. M.—Mail Steamer "Mooltan" from Galle in sight.

Galle, 31st, 5-2 P. M.—Mail Steamer "Himalaya" from Bombay anchored.

THE LATE CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG.—A correspondent writes to the "Times"—"I observe with some pain that all the credit of embarking the troops to Abyssinia has been accorded to Commodore Heath and Captain Tryon, R N. The fact is, the whole, or nearly the whole, of the expedition were embarked from Bombay under the superintendence of Captain John Wellington Young, C.B., commanding Her Majesty's Bombay Marine at Bombay. This gallant old officer of the late Indian Navy died two months ago at Kurrachee, whither he had gone for the benefit of his failing health after such great anxiety. I appeal to Sir Robert Napier, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald (governor of Bombay), Colonel Alfred Lucas, chief executive commissariat officer, and to Captain Trevenan Holland, quartermaster-general, whether the non-mention of this gallant officer's name is not a very unfortunate oversight, not only to his numerous family which he has left behind, but to a large number of friends who knew nothing but good of one so brave and generous as Commodore John Wellington Young, of the Bombay Marine."

BOMBAY.

THE "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE" for August will be published to day.

THE High Court will be closed on Monday next on account of the Cocoanut holiday.

THE "Lenton Troupe" make their first appearance this evening at Her Majesty's Theatre in the Grant Road.

THE following passengers sailed yesterday per steamer "Kangaroo," Captain Manning, for Algoa Bay:—Mr. Henderson and child, and Mr. Maine.

MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & Co. have, with their usual liberality, remitted a hundred pounds sterling to England, for the use of the family of the late Dr. Yuill.

MR. HURRELL yesterday applied to Sir Joseph Arnould in Chambers to grant leave to Manockjee Limjee & Co. to resume trade, but His Lordship ordered the matter to be postponed for a fortnight, pending a report to be made by the trustees.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held in the harbour tomorrow morning, with Holy Communion, on board the s. s. "Great Victoria," at a quarter past eleven, by the Rev. W. Brown Keer. The Rev. James Paterson will preach on board the ship "Decision" lying off the Mint, at eleven, A. M., to-morrow, and on board the ship "Lady Macdonald," lying off Boree Bunder, at four P.M.

WE see from the weather report of the Tanna Collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th July, that since the last return (in which a want of rain was stated to be felt in certain localities) constant showers of haevy rain have fallen, and transplanation has been carried out. Cattle disease in certain localities of Shapoor and Wadda Talookas was reported to be prevalent.

THE Collector of Surat has forwarded to Government the weather report of that collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th July, from which we learn that there was on the whole a good fall of rain throughout the collectorate, though it was rather scanty in some, especially the northern talookas. The young jeerayet plants were apparently in good condition. Rice sowing had commenced in some places. All the districts were reported to be healthy.

ON Thursday last a three-storied house in Googaree Moolla fell in, but fortunately nobody was injured.

ON Thursday night last, about 8 o'clock, the chimney of the Imperial Cotton Press at the Carnac Bunder, fell in, causing considerable damage to the building, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

A HINDOO named Nana Wittoo was on Thursday last run over by a hack buggy at Cowasjee Patell Tank Street. The man was severely hurt, and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A CARRIAGE belonging to Major General Tremenhere, while passing along Syed Abdool Rahmon Street on Thursday last, knocked down and injured a man named Laboo Habib, who was immediately sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

WE are requested by John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate, to acknowledge, with thanks, the sum of Rs. 100, from Ibrahim Hajee Dada and Rahim Toola Kadur, for the poor box.

WE are requested by the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court to acknowledge, with thanks, the sum of Rs. 10 from the Charitable Fund of the late Baee Jaijee Ardaseer Mody, for the poor-box.

WE learn that the local Government have ordered the removal of the Mazagon Police Court from its present locality to the new building at Girgaum, from the 17th October next.

THE Post Office peon, who was apprehended by the police last week for stealing pearls, worth about Rs. 3,200, was yesterday placed before the Acting Chief Magistrate, and charged with having fraudulently misappropriated a packet containing pearls, belonging to one Nemchund Melapchund. Four others also were charged with dishonestly receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen. The prosecutor and three other witnesses were examined, after which His Worship adjourned the case for further inquiry till Thursday next. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of Government, and Mr. Atmaram Juggonath for the defence.

THE Court of Enquiry, composed of John Connon, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Staff Commander A. B. Akaster, Her Majesty's Indian Troop Ship "Malabar," sat yesterday afternoon, at the Fort Police Court, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the collision between the steamer "Sakura" and the pilot schooner "Zephyr," when the former was entering the port on the night of the 10th ult. Captain Beasley, master of the "Sakura" was examined at considerable length, but his examination was not finished when the Court rose as half past 4 P. M. Mr Prentis, solicitor, who appeared for the captain, said that he was not prepared to examine him, having only received the papers connected with the enquiry a few hours ago. The enquiry will be resumed at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning next, the Court proposing to devote the whole of that day to the investigation of the matter.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of private telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 24th, 25th, 27th and 28th July, via Russia, 28th July.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 24th July, via Russia, 29th July.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 30th to 8 P.M of the 31st July were as follows:—

To Bombay	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Kurrachee..	12	23	0	25
„ Calcutta via Agra ...	8	47	1	54
„ „ Madras.	58	57	7	46
„ Madras	6	12	1	21

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

FORT POLICE COURT.—31ST JULY.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

ALIMONY.—WITHOBA PANDOORUNG, clerk to the Auditor of Public Works Accounts, was charged with refusing to support his wife, Luxmeebaee. The charge was clearly established against the defendant, who was ordered to pay Rs. 50 a month to the complainant for her maintenance, and Rs. 50 the costs of the day. The defendant was also fined ten rupees for neglect to attend the court at the hour mentioned in the summons.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—James Jones, a European, was charged with assaulting a buggy driver. It appears that on the 28th ultimo, defendant had been driving about in complainant's buggy till 5 p.m. When he demanded his fare, about two rupees, the defendant wanted to go away. The buggywalla stopped him, whereupon the defendant gave him a blow on his mouth and other two blows in presence of a policeman. The defendant was adjudged guilty, and was fined Rupees 20, or in default to undergo twenty days' rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—31ST JULY.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Hurree Ramjee and three others were charged with committing an assault against the person of Luxmon Dhondoo. On Wednesday night last, about 9 o'clock, the prisoner went into complainant's house and commenced beating him, without assigning any reason whatever. The first accused, it appeared, was at enmity with the complainant. The prisoners were convicted and fined eight rupees, or, in default, to suffer rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Luckia Moroo was charged with having in his possession three fowls, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, in default of payment of the fine to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifteen days.

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BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

On Wednesday afternoon a quarterly meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay was held in the Town Hall,—the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, Chairman of the Bench, presiding. There was a smaller attendance of the Justices than usual.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved,

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he wished to give notice that he would at an early date move the following resolutions:—

"That in the opinion of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, it is desirable that a census or enumeration be made of all persons within the said city, and that the same be taken at such time and in such manner as shall be directed by the Municipal Commissioner, with the sanction of the said Justices and of the Governor in Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 217 or other sections in relation thereto in the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865."

"That a select committee of the Bench of Justices be appointed to report, at as early a date as possible, upon the following matters:—

(A.) Whether it is expedient that any, and what, alterations or resolutions should be made in the existing salaries or establishments under "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865," or in any, and which, of them:

(B.) Whether any, and what, alterations or amendments in the said Act, or in the Amending Act (No. IV. of 1867) are desirable, and whether it is expedient that the same should be embodied in a further Amending Act, or whether the existing Acts should be repealed and a new one passed."

"To nominate the Justices to serve on such select committee."

THE GOVERNMENT DEBT FOR VEHAR WATER RATES.

The Chairman said the first business was a resolution of Government, dated 21st April 1868, on the subject of the debt due by Government for Vehar Water Rates.

The Clerk read the resolution, which was as follows:—

"Government cannot admit any liability to pay a water rate prior to the date when the Bombay Act XIII. of 1863 came into force, *i.e.*, the 3rd November 1863.

"2. Before that date, water supplied to Government establishments was clearly free, and was not taxable until the Legislature decided that the ground on which it had heretofore been free, *viz.*, the payment of a grant-in-aid by Government towards the construction of the works, should no longer give entire exemption.

"3. It is much to be regretted that the Commissioners who were in office in 1863-64, did not at once take up the subject, as it is very unsatisfactory to have to calculate now what the expenditure of water was at that time.

"4. The matter should now be referred to the Chief Engineer Presidency Division, who should, in communication with the Municipal Commissioner, report on the mode in which the quantity of water supplied to Government establishments may best, and most fairly, be calculated up to the date on which meters were affixed. Subsequent to that date, the quantity is of course known, and should be reported.

"5. The amount that may be determined to be due to the Municipality on this account may, when ascertained, and the rate at which it is to be charged agreed to, be adjusted in connection with the overdue instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

"6. A Committee should be appointed, consisting of the Chief Engineer Presidency Division, the Collector, and the Executive Engineer Presidency, to determine what are to be considered as Government connections; and when this has been done, and the rate of payment finally determined on, quarterly bills should be preferred by the Municipal Commissioner to the departments concerned.

"7. On these bills being countersigned as correct, they should be returned to the Municipal Commissioner, to be forwarded by him, with a general bill for the whole amount, for payment, to the Accountant General, who should credit the amount as part of the annual instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

"8. The Committee should be careful not to allow in the list of Government connections, Hospitals, Sailors' Home, Charitable Institutions, and such like, which are more properly Municipal, than Government, buildings; and all Government buildings in the occupation of private individuals should be excluded, as water supplied to such buildings will be paid for by the occupants."

The Chariman moved that this resolution be recorded.

Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, said the fact was that the Justices had to state whether they would accept the Government offer or not. Those members of the bench who had read the Finance committee's proceedings would see that that committee advised that the offer of Government ought to be accepted. He for his part only took exception to that part of the Government resolution which laid down that by the investing of the Vehar Water Works in the Bench of Justices the Government was clearly entitled to have the water free. He did not take that view, and he thought the Government might yet be induced to modify their views on the subject. He objected to it because he found that the whole cost of the works, and of the maintenance of these from the day that they were opened to the day of the investing of the property in the Justices, was totally debited to the Municipality. If that had not been so then Government would clearly have been entitled to water free, but as this was the case, he could not conceive in equity that Government could decline to pay for the water which was supplied to it from the property of the Municipality, though it accidentally happened that there had been delay before it was invested in the Municipality. He begged to propose, and his friend Captain Hancock would second, the following resolution:—

"That the Bench accepts the offer of Government to pay for Vehar water used in Government establishments at ⅔rds of the annual rate for the time being in arrears from November 1863, on the understanding that ⅔rds of the current year's rate be considered the maximum charge to be levied in future years."

This motion was then seconded by Captain Hancock, put to the meeting, and unanimously agreed to.

TRANSFER OF VICTORIA GARDENS TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Clerk read the following Government resolution:—

"The proposal to convey the lands of the Victoria Gardens direct to the Bench of Justices is approved.

"2. The attention of the Honorary Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society should be directed to the discrepancies noticed by the Solicitor to Government in the quantities of land specified in the plan, and in paragraph 31 of the Society's Report of 1863. If necessary, a fresh plan of the Gardens, with a rectified boundary line, should be prepared and submitted to Government without delay.

"3. Meanwhile Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee should be requested by the Solicitor to Government to make arrangements for the immediate conveyance to Government of the Newland Cottage Estate, and the same request should be made to the representatives of Mr. Bomanjee Cama with regard to the Sindulparah property.

"4. The Government Solicitor should be thanked for his full and clear report, and a copy of it should be sent to the Collector, and the substance of paragraphs 8 and 9 communicated to Dr. Birdwood."

It was then moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Crawford, and unanimously agreed that this resolution be recorded.

THE OVER-BRIDGES CONTRIBUTION.

The Clerk read a letter from the Secretary to Government, dated 6th June 1868, with the following copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State:—

India Office, London, 30th April 1868.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor
in Council, Bombay.

Sir,—I have considered in Council your Excellency's Despatch, No. 13 of the 14th February last, forwarding a Memorial from the Municipality of Bombay praying to be relieved from bearing any part of the cost of constructing the over-bridges across the G. I. P. Railway, between Boree Bunder.

2. I concur with your Excellency in opinion that there is no ground for complying with the prayer of the Memorialists; and I request that they be informed accordingly.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) S. H. Northcote.

Mr. Crawford—I move that this be recorded with regret.

This motion was agreed to.

REPORT OF THE VISITING JUSTICES OF BOMBAY JAILS.

The report of the Visiting Justices of Bombay Jails having been read by the Clerk,

Mr. John Connon said he did not know if this was a permanent committee, but, if it was, he would take the liberty to state that he had read their report with great pleasure as to the recommendations about books. The committee had had suggestions if he might say without any breach of confidence from Presbyterian, from what were called Protestants, but who were in fact Church of England, and from Roman Catholic clergymen, and they had been at a great loss which of the recommendations to take. He thought that if this committee was a permanent body it might not only recommend books generally but in detail. They said they did not want religious books, but he did not suppose they wanted irreligious books. (Laughter.) He did not disparage the recommendation of the committee, and he would recommend that, at all events, all the books should not be of a religious nature, but he thought its recommendation might be better carried out if it would mention the exact style of books they wanted.

Mr. Crawford said the committee of management of the House of Correction was a mixed body, and he thought the selection of the books should be left with it.

It was then moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Crawford, and agreed that the Government resolution should be recorded.

THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE CITY.

The Clerk then read a Government resolution of the 10th inst., forwarding a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, intimating that Captain Tulloch, R.E., would shortly arrive in Bombay, and suggesting that he should be consulted on the subject of the main drainage of Bombay.

Mr. Crawford—This last communication brings us up to a point at which I think it may fairly be stated that Mr. Aitken's drainage scheme has been shelved. It has been discarded on the ground at any rate that it is too expensive for this city. Captain Tulloch has been studying the various systems in Europe, especially those systems which are most advanced, that is, those which embrace the utilisation of the sewage, which it is proposed to return as a fertilising element to the soil and to make the drainage productive. The Secretary of State, as every one will see by this despatch, is particularly anxious that we should avail ourselves of Captain Tulloch's presence in Bombay to obtain his advice on this important matter, and I think we should be very foolish if we did not take advantage of this opportunity, not only of securing, what I say from my own personal knowledge, as good advice as could be got from England, but to keep the good will and sympathy of the Home and the Local Government, which are evidently very anxious that we should consult Captain Tulloch. The standing committee have the same views as myself, and I have therefore to propose—

"That Captain Tulloch, R.E., be consulted on the subject of the drainage of Bombay, and that any consequent expense be debited to the Drainage Grant, and duly reported to the Bench."

Captain Hancock seconded the motion.

Dr. Birdwood asked if the Municipal Commissioner had had any memorandum on the subject of the drainage from the Government of Bombay regarding a communication on the subject by Mr. Sowerby.

Mr. Crawford said he did not see the connection of this with the subject before the meeting; but he might say that Mr. Sowerby had recently addressed a communication to the Government of Bombay on the subject, and that that communication had been forwarded to him for such notice as he deemed necessary. This application would be handed over to Captain Tulloch and duly considered. At present it would be premature for him (Mr. Crawford) to express an opinion upon it.

Mr. Aitken—I think advantage should be taken of Mr. Tulloch's advice, but I think in proposing that it should be taken the Municipal Commissioner has dealt somewhat hardly with me. I think I may say that I had a problem put to me by the members of the Commission which was appointed by Government to determine where the sewage of Bombay should be discharged. In my endeavour to do that I simply worked out what was the plain engineering question to the best of my ability. With respect to my scheme being shelved on account of its expense, I may mention that the late Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, did not consider that the expense was any bar to its being carried out. In fact, in getting my instructions, I was distinctly told that the great object was to get quit of the sewage, and that the expense was a matter of secondary importance. Of course in Bombay now things are changed from what they were when that scheme was proposed; but at the same time I hardly think it is fair to put on me the blame in a matter in which I cannot be held responsible. (Hear, hear.) I hope if it is possible to utilise the sewage it will be done. I gave an unfavourable opinion in my report, but the members of the Commission—Dr. Leith, Colonel DeLisle, and Mr. Ormiston—all decided that the sewage should be discharged into the harbour and so got rid of. I merely offer these few remarks; but if the sewage can be utilised I have no objection in any way whatever. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. James Taylor thought that as this was the last time Mr. Aitken's scheme was to be mentioned before the Bench, it did seem rather a curt way of dealing with him to state that his report had been simply shelved. They must remember that Mr. Aitken had taken a great deal of trouble with this scheme, and as Mr. Aitken had mentioned he had carried out the recommendation of the Commission, which was composed of the persons most capable at the time to give an opinion on engineering questions. He was not going to say anything about the scheme, but he thought it was but right that the Bench should recognise the great services of Mr. Aitken, even though the scheme was not to be carried out on account of the expense. Mr. Aitken was quite right in reminding them that when the question came before him it was not so much a matter of expense as to find out a proper scheme. He thought this ought to be mentioned in justice to Mr. Aitken if they were now putting his scheme entirely aside.

Mr. Crawford thought Mr. Aitken had taken unnecessary umbrage at the expression which he (Mr. Crawford) had used. He believed he should have been quite justified in saying it had been rejected. And the facts were not quite as stated by Mr. Taylor. Mr. Aitken had not been told where the sewage was to be discharged. He was asked in the first instance to select an outfall; he selected three, and out of these three the committee had selected one. Had Mr. Aitken proposed to utilise the sewage at any point that would have been considered. Mr. Aitken proposed three outfalls, all of them below Apollo Bunder; and the committee decided that of these three outfalls one was preferable. He did not think there was anything in the records which would bear out that Mr. Aitken was limited to any scheme whatever with reference to the outfall, or as to any scheme of any kind. At the same time he was quite ready to say and had always said that Mr. Aitken had taken a great deal of trouble and pains, and he could only regret that it should have been wasted; but there was the fact that Mr. Aitken's scheme had undoubtedly been set aside, he had taken the term "shelved" instead of rejected. He thought that under the circumstances the expression "shelved" was a very reasonable one, and an expression at which no one need take umbrage.

Mr. Connon did not think the expression "shelved" was in the resolution proposed by the Commissioner; and if Mr. Crawford thought "shelved" was the proper word to be used, seeing that Mr. Aitken's plan was not to be carried into effect, it was really a matter of taste how it was to be described. He (Mr. Connon) was altogether ignorant of the merits of the plan, but he was not ignorant that Mr. Aitken had taken a great deal of trouble; and he should very much regret if by any act of the Bench an impression should be conveyed to Mr. Aitken that they were not fully satisfied that he had done his best, and possibly had well though he (Mr. Connon) ought to speak with diffidence, as he was not an engineer. If he had been in Mr. Aitken's place he did not think he would have taken umbrage, and he did not think Mr. Aitken had. He did not think there was anything like a condemnation or reproach or censure; in fact he thought the proper time had arrived for an expression of their thanks.

Mr. Crawford's motion was then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

THE DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

The Clerk read the following report by the committee appointed by the Bench to report on the Draft Building Act, dated 6th March:—

"At a meeting of the committee appointed by the Bench of Justices for the City of Bombay to consider the draft of the proposed Building Act, it was agreed—

"1stly. That the carrying out of the provisions of any "Building Act" should be under the superintendence of district surveyors to be appointed by the Bench and responsible to the Bench but subject to the Municipal Commissioner in the same manner as the district surveyors of London are subject to the Superintending Architect appointed under the Metropolitan Building Act of 18 and 19 Victoria.

"2ndly. That the clauses in the Metropolitan Act which refer to the duties of a surveyor should be modified so as to suit the circumstances of the City of Bombay, and that the surveyor should be remunerated by fees. A table of fees should be prepared and submitted to the Bench for sanction.

"3rdly. That Government and other public buildings should be exempted from the operation of this Act, and that a list of buildings to be excluded be prepared and incorporated with the Act in a similar manner to the list given in the Metropolitan Building Act. Buildings constructed after the native method should be separately dealt with.

"4thly. That the committee consider that the first portion of the proposed Draft Building Act is not applicable to the second schedule, that is to "*dwelling houses built after the native method, having wooden frame work filled in with brick work*," and that there should be special enactments which should be applicable to houses built after the European method and separate and distinct clauses for those built after the native method.

"5thly. That Mr. McClelland be requested to prepare a new Draft Building Act in conformity with the foregoing resolutions, and that he should consult with the different members of the committee with respect to the special clauses or alterations suggested by them.

6thly. The committee recommend that Mr. McClelland should be remunerated by the Bench of Justices for his professional services, and request Mr. Connon to bring this and the foregoing resolutions before the next meeting of the Bench."

Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik asked the Chairman if, in accordance with that resolution, Mr. McClelland had been requested to prepare a Draft Act.

Mr. Connon said he did not know that many of the members of the committee survived. (A laugh.) Some of the members had indeed gone to England and back since the committee was appointed, and he believed the committee was practically defunct. He had done what little he could to the work, and at the last meeting he had formally submitted his resignation as a member of the committee. Whether it existed at present or not he must say, with very great respect, that he did not consider himself any longer a member of it. Perhaps he ought to have moved that the Commissioner should solicit Mr. McClelland's services in accomplishing the end which they thought proper, and, in compliance with his suggestion, that the person who did the work of this Draft Act should be paid. He thought that on a late occasion they had all got a very delicate hint from the Commissioner that they should be paid for their services—(a laugh),—but on the other hand he believed he could say that every one of them—at least he could speak for himself with great confidence and say that he could not draw up a Draft Act, perhaps under any circumstances, but certainly not unless he had considerable leisure, and also in these times he was sorry to say not unless he were paid for it. He thought it better that a man of Mr. McClelland's knowledge and skill should be appointed. He thought that Mr. Venayek Juggonnath, who had been a member of the committee when that arrangement was come to, would confirm what he said; and, for himself, he must disclaim any more personal responsibility and could not undertake to be a member of any committee, because he was not now master of his own time.

The Chairman here said he wished to make a remark as to the last page of the report, which recommended that Mr. McClelland should be remunerated by the Bench of Justices and requested Mr. Connon to bring the subject before the next meeting.

Mr. Connon replied that he brought the matter forward at "next" meeting, and requested that it should be adopted. The Bench, however, in a state of alarm, led on by his friend, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who thought that the native style of architecture would be entirely abolished and a new system of architecture had refused to adopt the report. He thought they might well have adopted the committee's report, and if they had he had no doubt Mr. McClelland would have considered himself authorized to proceed. However, he was not now prepared to move a second time the adoption of the report.

Mr. Crawford thought that they might very safely adopt this report. Such a proceeding would not commit the Bench to anything, as the report simply proposed that they should avail themselves of professional advice on a matter of some importance. As to the remuneration of Mr. McClelland he remembered making a statement on that point, but he also remembered that it was received with rather a marked silence. If he had understood that he was authorized to communicate with Mr. McClelland he would have done so, but up to this time he had had no communication with that gentleman in regard to that Draft Act. He would now move that the report be adopted.

Mr. James Taylor said that at last meeting of the Bench there seemed to be a feeling in the first instance that this report would simply be laid on the table. He then thought that rather disrespectful to the committee, which had been at considerable trouble, and he had moved instead that the report should be printed and circulated, his reason for doing so being that the report was simply in manuscript at that time, and the Justices could not remember all the clauses after hearing it read. It seemed to him that the report was a most proper one, and that the Bench should have no hesitation in agreeing to it. He understood with regard to Mr. McClelland that that gentleman would not be long in Bombay, and so they might have to appoint some other person, but possibly Mr. Crawford would find out such other person in due course. He concluded by seconding Mr. Crawford's motion that the report should be adopted.

Major General Tremenhere expressed a doubt whether it was desirable to entrust the drafting of a legal document to a person who was not a legal man, but merely a practical architect. He very much doubted whether such a man would be a person competent to perform the duty.

Mr. James Taylor thought General Tremenhere's objection a very solid one. It had occurred to himself, but he had forgotten to mention it. Probably Mr. Green would draw it up.

The Chairman—Mr. Green is in England.

Mr. Taylor—Then I think the Municipal Commissioner might see about it.

Mr. Crawford said that if they asked a legal gentleman to draft an Act he would be unable to give an opinion as to the engineering parts. He thought it should be left to a professional man to draw it out, and that it should afterwards be revised by a legal officer. They would thereby be doing all that was necessary to protect themselves—in fact, all that would be necessary for it would afterwards be revised by the Legislative Department. The first practical step would be to appoint some gentleman with engineering experience in Bombay to draft the Act, and then let it be looked over by a lawyer.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee begged to throw out a few remarks for the consideration of the meeting. The Draft Building Act he found to be a very elaborate piece of composition. It appeared that the greater portion of it had been taken from the Metropolitan Building Act, and, in his humble opinion, it was not adapted to the wants of Bombay. He thought it would be advisable to give up the idea of a Building Act altogether: a few simple provisions that might be necessary might be prepared and introduced into the new Municipal Act, which he heard was in course of preparation. This, he thought, would be sufficient for the purpose. Bombay does not require such an elaborate Act as the great metropolis of England; and such an intricate piece of legislation would put the native community,—by which the landed property and buildings in Bombay are chiefly held,—to great inconvenience, and even subject them to great extortion. (Hear, hear.) He therefore threw out for the consideration of the meeting, that it would be advisable and preferable instead to have a few clauses, such as might be absolutely required, and such as were suited to the circumstances of Bombay, into the new Municipal Act. (Applause.)

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell thought the position might be very much simplified by giving Mr. McClelland authority to draw up the Act, and to have a legal man to put it into legal phraseology.

Mr. V. N. Mandlick said he had yet to know that the necessity had arisen for this Building Act in Bombay. He believed this was the only place in India where it had been proposed to have such an elaborate Act to regulate the construction and disposal of buildings. This Act, like several other Acts, proceeded upon inadequate data. Who were the parties chiefly affected by the Act,—but the native community of Bombay? He would ask, had Bombay so far outstripped the entire country included in the Presidency of Bombay as to require such an Act? Was there a machinery amongst this population to work such an Act? As to the question of the necessity for the Act, he thought commissioners should be appointed to examine witnesses, so that anybody could give his view for himself. If the Justices would pass through the whole town and examine into the condition of the inhabitants they would be better able to judge whether such an elaborate Act was required, or whether it would only look like a fine piece of legal machinery on paper. He thought that if they examined the history of legislation since 1799 up to this date, they would not find within the whole compass such a cumbrous piece of legislation as that Building Act. And if Mr. Nowrojee had not already proposed a resolution he would now move that the project of the proposed Building Act be given up.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seconded the proposition, and in doing so said there were several provisions existing in the Municipal Act for the purpose of regulating the construction of buildings and empowering the authorities to take steps to pull down houses which were ruinous. He thought no case had been made out that a separate measure was necessary. If further provisions were necessary there would be no difficulty in embodying them in the new Municipal Act.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee thought a few simple rules were required, but that the draft was too intricate, and that instead of doing good it would do harm. As Mr. Dosabhoy had said it would prevent any new buildings being erected; and, therefore, he thought the draft ought to be set aside, and only a few simple rules inserted in the new Municipal Act.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee stated that if he, as expressed by Mr. Connon, did alarm the Bench at the last meeting and prevented the adoption of the report, he was not sorry for what he had done. In sounding the alarm he had but only echoed the sentiments of the whole native community. The Draft Building Act was unnecessarily intricate and was extremely difficult to be understood. He himself could not easily translate it in the vernacular, and looked upon it as a measure for the total prevention of the erection of buildings rather than for regulating their construction. A few simple provisions, he thought, might be embodied in a general Municipal Act, by which dangerous buildings could not be constructed, would meet with our requirements, instead of dealing as the proposed measure did with the minutest details of construction, which was nothing more than an unwarrantable interference with the private rights of people in the matter of building their own houses.

Mr. Aitken said that as a member of the committee that sat on the Draft Building Act he wished to make a few observations. He thought Mr. Dosabhoy was running away with a wrong impression of what the committee had recommended. The recommendation of the commitee was that the London Building Act was not applicable—(hear, hear,)—to the houses that were to be built after the native fashion; and the very object of referring the draft bill to Mr. McClelland was that they might have a practical man's opinion as to what it would be best to do with regard to the very peculiar mode in which houses were built in Bombay,—for when houses were begun at the top as they were here, one could not know whether they would tumble down or not. With regard to the proposal to put a few simple rules into the new Municipal Act, he thought that if the gentleman who had just proposed that motion had to carry out the few simple clauses which were in the present Act, they would find very great difficulty in doing anything whatever. The authorities were tripped up in all directions, and he thought that if the recommendations of the committee were adopted, the native builders would be saving themselves money.

Mr. Connon was very sorry that the gentleman whom he thought foremost in Bombay should in his old age—if the gentleman would excuse him for suggesting that he was not so young now as when he first knew him—start from the wisdom of his ancestors and think that the buildings in Bombay could not be improved. He thought the Draft Building Act was nothing like what Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was down upon with so much force. They had discovered that long ago; but he supposed they had not the least objection to introduce the clauses in the Municipal Act, for they seemed to be pretty well agreed as to what was necessary for the purpose. He did not think they would fall out about such a trifle as that, and if that was the only difficulty, let them by all means have it into the Municipal Act. For his part he would be sorry to go so far ahead of the wishes of the native community as to compel them to have better houses than they at present had, but he thought these certainly could be improved a little: at all events they should be constructed in such a manner as to be safe. He might say, as an old Coroner of Bombay, that he had been nearly killed many a time amongst the ruins of houses in Bombay, and he thought these could be so built as to be safe and that they should be pulled down when they were no longer fit to stand. There was nothing before the meeting binding it to a syllable of the Act. They could have some few sentences inserted in the Municipal Act if they were translated by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and he thought they ought to be so. The motion was simply for the adoption of the report of the committee, and all that bound the meeting to do was to refer to Mr. McClelland to see what he could do with the report; and if they did that they would be none the worse for it. He would suggest to his friend Mr. Nowrojee, if that gentleman would excuse him for doing so, to withdraw his proposal.

The Chairman said that before the motion and amendment were put, he should like to remind the Justices of what had been done by their predecessors in former years, because he could not help thinking that if Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mandlick had looked to the records he would have seen that he was taking up a position that he had ignored several years ago. On 13th March 1863, by a resolution about which there did not seem to have been any dispute whatever, it was agreed that the three Municipal Commissioners and six Justices of the Peace should be appointed to draw up a Draft Building Act. That committee did not appear to have done much, and accordingly, on the 29th April 1864, at a meeting under the presidency of the Hon'ble Michael Scott, a resolution was moved by Captain Hancock, seconded by Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, and carried, agreeing to the appointment of a number of gentlemen as a committee to draw up a Building Act. It, therefore, appeared that the principle which the Rao Sahib now wished to ignore, the desirability of having a Building Act for this city, was never disputed, and as he thought that this amendment wished the Bench to stultify itself, he should vote in favour of the original proposal.

Mr. Crawford pointed out that not only had the Bench appointed a committee, but they had at a subsequent date specially appointed Mr. Wilcox, a civil engineer in Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, to prepare the Bill. (Hear, hear.) He thought that before a member of the Bench came there and told them to search the records of the legislature it would be to the advantage of the Bench that these members would search their own records. This was a question which he found pending when he took charge as Municipal Commissioner. It was a matter of indifference to him whether this Building Act took the form of a separate Act or was embodied in the provisions of the new Municipal Act; but that some very stringent provisions were required for the building of houses in Bombay was a matter of which he thought no sane man knowing anything whatever about the town would have any doubt. He thought that if they looked to the returns of deaths from accidents in Bombay they would find seventeen or eighteen people had been killed every year by the fall of ruinous houses, some of which had been built not more than two or three years before they fell.

Mr. V. N. Mandlick again addressed the meeting, saying he had yet to learn that good Acts made good buildings, and pointing out that India had had architecture, and that of a first-rate order, as any one knew who had seen the architectural remains in different parts of the country.

The question was then put to the meeting, and the original motion for the adoption of the report was carried by a large majority.

THE MUNICIPAL LICENSE TAX.

Mr. Crawford said—It is very necessary that the Bench should express some decided opinion upon this License Tax now, because when the tax was originally imposed the Bench were never consulted at all. The fact that they ought to have been so consulted was very forcibly pointed out to the local Government by the Government of India thus:—"With reference to this apparent uncertainty as to the income to be expected from the new taxes and the future assets of the Municipality and to that part of the bill by which the town duties have been abolished, it appears to the Governor General that before any such change was introduced a searching enquiry should have been insisted on regarding the operation of the town duties and the probable returns to be expected from the licenses, and that it would have been better if the bill had been left to the Justices to carry out the reform according to the original intention of the select committee." The history of this Tax is simply this: The Municipal Act had to be revised, and a corollary of the Municipal Act was the town dues, which gave an exceedingly large income, amounting to nearly 8 lakhs. A fit of political economic fervour—I don't know what to call it—seized Mr. Cassels in the course of the progress of the Municipal Act, and without in any way consulting the Bench, which I beg to say he represented, he forthwith introduced the License Tax, which I may state, from my experience of it during the three years and a half it has been in force, has been in every way an absolute failure. (Hear, hear.) I speak with reference to that form of taxation with some experience, and I say that that form of taxation applied to India, and especially to this side of India, must always be an absolute failure. At the same time a Government scheme of taxation runs parallel with it, and it is utterly impossible that it can be worked without there being a great deal of extortion and oppression, and not only that, but a great loss to the Municipal Funds, which has actually been the result in the out-turn of this tax. This tax was to supply the place of the town duties. The town duties reached everybody without anybody feeling it; but the fact is that this license tax only overtakes about 8,000 persons in Bombay. And these persons are all more or less touched by other kinds of municipal taxation; almost all of them pay police rates, house rates, and lighting, and the application of another tax like this is taxing one class of the community too much. We should try to get some other form of taxation, some form of taxation which will reach the masses—something more equivalent to the town duties. And had the Bench been asked deliberately whether they would sacrifice their town duties in favour of this license tax I believe the Justices would have replied unanimously in the negative. I hope the Bench will take the opportunity which will be afforded when the Finance Committee reports, of expressing this dissatisfaction with the license tax, and their hope that some other means may be devised for supplementing the Municipal revenues. I therefore beg to propose—"That the Finance Committee be requested to report at an early date whether it is advisable to reimpose this license-tax, and, if if not, from what sources its place should be supplied."

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the resolution, and said that without committing himself to any opinion, as to whether a license-tax was a proper form of taxation or not, he had no hesitation in recommending the abolition of the Municipal License Tax. It was highly injudicious and inconvenient to levy this tax, especially, as remarked by Mr. Crawford, when a similar Imperial tax was running side by side with it. The ignorant people did not understand any difference between the Imperial and Municipal Taxes, and he could say from personal knowledge that the difficulty experienced in recovering both the taxes was in consequence very great. He would only mention one instance which occurred a few days ago. Notices of demand for the certificate tax were served upon a number of shopkeepers in a street, and when subsequently his subordinates went to recover the tax the people thought that some rogues were attempting to impose upon them, and treated them accordingly. When threatened with prosecution in a Police Court, they waited upon him and loudly complained against the injustice of a second demand. He then suspected something wrong, and called upon them to produce their vouchers. They consented to do so, and the next day they brought with them their Municipal Licenses, instead of the Imperial certificates. That was only one instance of the many which occurred every day. Mr. Dosabhoy also showed that the Municipal License Tax was pressing heavily upon the people. Members of mercantile firms, of however small means, had each to pay Rs. 100 per annum. As one of many instances he stated that a firm with four partners, whose whole income would average between five and ten thousand rupees per annum, was required to pay four hundred rupees for Municipal Licenses, whereas under the Government tax the firm paid eighty rupees only. Mr. Dosabhoy therefore hoped that a suitable substitute for this tax would be recommended by the Finance Committee. He apprehended no difficulty about it, and thought that he need not say more then on the subject, as he would have full opportunity of explaining his views in the committee of which he was a member.

The motion was put to the meeting and unanimously agreed to.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The following papers were then laid on the table:—Extract from the proceeding of the Finance Committee of the Bench up to date of meeting, forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace for circulation, with certain papers and statements from the Municipal Commissioner, comprising analysis by the Controller of the expenditure for the first quarter of 1868 as compared with the budget grants. Commissioner's Memorandum and Finance Committee's Proceedings thereon. Statement of collections from 1st January to 30th June 1868, showing estimated income for the year, and the balance remaining to be recovered on account of 1868 and on account of former years. Statement regarding the Municipal Loans with accounts for each up to 30th June 1868. Statement giving list of liabilities of the Municipality on 30th June 1868.

THE GAS COMPANY.

Mr. Crawford said—These proceedings have all been printed and circulated, and there are several formal resolutions which will follow upon them; but before bringing these resolutions before you I should like to make a few observations regarding the Gas Company. (Hear, hear.) I have a few days ago received the half-yearly report and accounts of the company published in England, and I take this first public opportunity of noticing that that report is—I hope I shall not render myself liable to an action for libel—at the very least very unsatisfactory. It will be apparent from the proceedings of the Finance Committee that the lighting of the town has not been proceeded with, and that a great reduction in the number of gas lights in the town has taken place on account of the Gas Company having enhanced their rates very largely—from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per 1,000 cubic feet. Now, in the report of a company like the Gas Company one would naturally expect the fact would be noticed that the Municipality, their largest customer, has been in angry correspondence with them on the subject of the enhanced charge for some months past. The report of the Gas Company, however, is quite silent on this subject, and imputes the falling off in the number of public lights in Bombay to economy on the part of the Municipality. Now this is simply untrue; the falling off in the lighting of the town is entirely due to the Gas Company having increased its charges. As the rate was so high the Municipality could not afford to maintain so large a number of lights though the amount spent on lighting remains the same. The report then goes on to say that "everything is in a more or less flourishing state," and winds up by saying that "the directors deputed the consulting engineer of the G. I. P. Railway to examine carefully on the spot into the administration and working of the Gas Company, and he reported that it was in every respect satisfactory to all concerned." Now I have only to say for my part, as representing the largest consumer of gas, that no reference was made to me by Mr. Berkeley, and that had there been such a reference I would have been able to show him that the working was the reverse of satisfactory. I make this statement in public, because I consider it a pity that the company which has a monopoly in Bombay should be able to conceal important facts from the notice of the shareholders. (Applause.)

SANCTION OF ESTIMATES.

Captain Hancock said he had in the first place to apologise for two statements, namely, the statement of the Municipal loan and the statement giving the assets and liabilities of the Municipality up to 30th June—which the committee had been anxious to lay before the Bench at this meeting—were not ready. The work of preparing these had turned out far more difficult than was thought, and the Controller had in fact just closed his accounts up to 30th June. The committee thought it would be well to give these accounts in as complete a manner as possible, so that the Justices might have a statement of everything as it stood at 30th June. The papers had not been printed, but as there was every probability of this meeting being adjourned, the committee would be able to get them ready for the adjourned meeting. The Controller had informed him that all these statements would be sent to the press to-morrow. They would then be considered by the Finance Committee, and he hoped they would be in the hands of the trustees in a week, so that if the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight, the Justices would have plenty of time to consider the statements. He would now proceed to ask the Bench to confirm certain of the proceedings of the Finance Committee. The first resolution I have to propose is "That the Bench sanctions the following estimates referred to in the proceedings of the above dates:—"For completion of urinaries—Rs. 2,726. Cost of new boilers and engines for Lovegrove pumping station, Rs. 10,000." The first item of work, he said, had been pressing, and the contractor had to be paid and the committee wanted the sanction of the Bench for the necessary expenditure. As to the Rs. 10,000, the circumstances had been reported in the proceedings, so that he need not refer to that. I beg, therefore, to propose that the sanction of the Bench be given to these estimates.

The Chairman said he should like to know how it was that Rs. 10,000 was necessary to repair new boilers. He wanted to know to whom they were indebted for defective machinery being sent out to Bombay.

Mr. Crawford referred the Chairman to page 6 of the Finance proceedings of 30th April, where it is stated—"It appears that the present boilers are unsafe and that the engines are very badly made. In fact that they were altogether a bad bargain. They were purchased about two years ago; the Executive Engineer in a Memo. of 16th May states—'When the boilers were purchased they were thought to be good boilers, but it has become painfully evident lately that these boilers by Scotch makers, such as Young & Co. and Tennant, are only made for sale and are not to be trusted. This fact was only publicly noticed after the explosion at Girgaum, when an inspection of similar boilers in other situations was made.' The ex-Engineer has on emergency indented for one 10-horse power steam engine and three 20 c. boilers at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000, to replace the above." The boilers had to be purchased in Bombay, as there was no time for ordering out new boilers from England.

Dr. Collum said the defects in the boilers might have been hidden by paint, but defects in the engine could be so hidden. The engine ought to have been examined by the Executive Engineer.

Mr. Aitken explained that there were some portions of an engine which could not be properly examined. And then these engines were a rough job, and they had not been able to work them economically; they had taken 12 lbs. of coal per hour per horse power, whereas 7 lbs. was what it could be done for, and he thought that next year they would be able to save the sum asked in the reduced quantity of coals required.

The Chairman asked whether Young and Tennant might be considered good makers.

Mr. Aitken—Fair makers, Scotch makers. (Laughter.)

Mr. Crawford seconded Captain Hancock's motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Captain Hancock said the next resolution would be with regard to a Memo. of the Municipal Commissioner, dated 10th June 1868, reporting that an offer of Rs. 14,000 had been accepted for the site of the old Beef and Mutton Market, reported with reference to minute 6 of the meeting on the 25th January.

Mr. Crawford said that as it would be seen by reference to his former minute, this site was first put up to sale by private tender. The offers, however, were so absurd that they could not be entertained for a moment. He then put up the site for sale by auction in three lots, and offers were submitted. Finally, he put up the site in one lot, and the price offered for it, Rs. 14,000, was a fair value for the property, averaging Rs. 17 per square yard. Mr. Crawford then moved—"That the sale by public auction of the site of the old beef market to Yaroor Khoomas for Rs. 14,000 be sanctioned."

Mr. V. N. Mandlik—Then was the property sold privately or by auction?

Mr. Crawford—By auction.

The motion was then adopted.

THE MUNICIPALITY'S OUTSTANDINGS.

Captain Hancock said the next subject was the state of the Municipality's outstandings. The outstandings on 1st July, including what was recoverable in advance for the second half of 1868 and the arrears of former years, amounted, as the Justices would see from the tabulated statement, to about 25 lakhs. He did not see that the collections could possibly have been recovered at 1st July 1868, though if they became due at that date; and there did not seem to be the slightest chance of recovering the arrears within the twelve months. The committee thought it necessary to take steps for the speedy recovery of these arrears; and after a consultation with the Commissioner, they had decided to take the course detailed in Mr. Crawford's memorandum, which was that, instead of giving a fixed salary to each receiver of from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per month, they should be paid a fixed salary of Rs. 20, and have a commission of two annas on each bill recovered by them. The number of receivers had also been increased, though the full number had not yet been appointed. However, the effect as yet had been satisfactory; the weekly receipts were improving, and under the present system there was good hope of being able to recover at the rate of 4 lakhs a month, and if this hope were realized they would be in a fair position in three or four months. The expense of collection, however, was very considerably increased. The expense formerly was only 3½ per cent. on the total amount of collections, but he was afraid the cost would not now be less than 7 per cent. The committee was however of opinion, and he thought the Bench would agree with them, that the speedy recovery was very important and was worth the sacrifice. He would therefore propose—

"That the Bench authorise the committee to take such steps, in concert with the Municipal Commissioner, as may seem practicable for the speedy recovery of outstanding dues, without reference to the Budget Grant for cost of collection and assessment. The probable extra expense to be reported as soon as possible."

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee seconded the motion.

Mr. V. N. Mandlik thought the collection of taxes and other rates would be better made by paying each receiver only so much for each bill recovered by them, without giving them a fixed salary. The income tax used to be recovered by only paying the collectors a certain amount for each bill. He was glad to see that the question of economy was being considered to-day in one or two items. Hitherto, salaried men seemed to have done very little, and if they did job work well it would give them fair wages. He would beg to propose—"That the bill collectors be paid at the rate of 2 annas for each bill."

Mr. Crawford stated that he would be unworthy of his position if he had not already tried the system proposed by the last speaker. The income tax had been paid in comparatively large amounts and by comparatively wealthy persons; but in this case the population to be dealt with was the population of the whole island of Bombay, and the bills varied from 8 annas to Rs. 10. Then, the greater part of the population were occupied with their different pursuits in the course of the day away from their homes. The income tax was paid by a comparatively small number of persons, but the Municipal taxes were paid by 150,000 people. These reasons, he thought, were sufficiently good to show the difference between the two cases, and he had ascertained that the receivers would not accept service on the conditions proposed in the amendment.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot—I wish to call the attention of the Bench to these large outstanding balances, which I think are very discreditable to the Municipal Commissioner as the chief executive officer. I find that on the 31st December 1867 they amounted to about 8½ lakhs of rupees, and on the 30th June 1868 they amounted to some three or four lakhs more—or very nearly 12 lakhs of rupees in all. Now as the Controller of Accounts and the Finance Committee do all the accounts, as the Engineer does all the repairs, renewals, and work connected with that department, and as the Health Officer looks after the whole of the conservancy, I think the Municipal Commissioner has ample time to look after the revenue collections and to provide the other departments with funds to go on with. A revenue officer in the service of Government, with such large current outstanding balances in his books, would probably receive severe censure for the same, and I therefore think that the Commissioner is deserving of censure in having such large outstanding balances. The best thing that can be done is to get them collected as soon as possible.

Captain Hancock said he should like to offer a few remarks in answer to the gentleman who had just sat down. He would point out in the first place that the difficulty of collecting the taxes had been over and over again pointed out to the Bench both by the Municipal Commissioner and by the Finance Committee. These difficulties could only be appreciated by those who had taken the trouble to study the subject for themselves. They had been most anxious to economise in the collection of the taxes, and they had economised too much, which was perfectly clear from the result of this year's working. Another point was that the collection, although generally under the control of the Municipal Commissioner, was made immediately under the management of the Controller of Accounts. He might say that the subject of the collections had been one which had engaged the attention of the Finance Committee, of the Controller, and of the Commissioner himself, ever since the committee was appointed, and that no exertion or trouble had been spared to place matters on a better footing, so far as that was possible in the present imperfect state of the law. During the months of January and February the collections for the present year necessarily could not be recovered in consequence of it being necessary, after the rate had been fixed by the Justices and Government, that the books should remain open for a certain time for the purpose of hearing appeals and allowing persons to enter their objections. It was not till about 15th March that they were able fairly to commence the collection of the bills for the present year. Had they been able to commence sooner he thought the necessity for an immediate increase in the staff of collectors, and also a change in the system of collection, would sooner have been apparent to the Finance Committee. As it was, they were somewhat misled by the consideration of the fact that there had been peculiar difficulties in January, February, and the beginning of March, and it was not till about the end of April, or the beginning of May, that they had been able to see how thoroughly inadequate the system of collection was for the work. It was then agreed that the notice of the Bench should be called to the unsatisfactory working of the present law for the recovery, and that it was necessary to employ a considerable staff. Immediately after this the committee had proceeded to appoint an additional staff, and on getting a statement of the collections for March and April and the subsequent months, they saw that even the additional staff would not do, unless the system was changed, and they therefore had adopted the system of paying the collectors partly by salary and partly by a reward upon the number of bills which they recover. He was not prepared to say that even this system would be entirely successful; but he hoped it would, and he trusted the Bench would give them credit for having exerted themselves in the matter. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It was not as if they had left the matter alone, or that matters got so bad as to force themselves upon the notice of the Bench. Every measure had been initiated by themselves. They had initiated the practice of laying before the Bench monthly statements of collections in order that every Justice might have an opportunity of knowing what was being done—(applause),—and he certainly did not think there was the slightest ground for the censure implied in the assertions of the gentleman who had just sat down. The Commissioner certainly was not the person to blame, for he had done his best, and certainly there could not be the slightest degree of blame put upon the Finance Committee, because he considered that it had been, and still was, of the greatest use.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that Captain Hancock had effectually answered Mr. Arbuthnot on the question of the outstandings, and he had nothing more to say on that point; but he regretted very much to hear one observation from Mr. Arbuthnot, and which he felt bound to notice. It was said by this gentleman that the Finance Committee and the Controller looked after the accounts, the Engineer after the roads and drains, the Health Officer after the conservancy and health of the town, and the Commissioner had nothing more to do except making the collections. He (Mr. Dosabhoy) asked the Bench whether such an insinuation against the Commissioner, whom they had thanked so warmly a few weeks ago, was to be allowed to pass without comment. For his part he could not, and hoped that the gentleman who made the observation must have done so unconsciously. He had not the slightest hesitation in saying that not one gentleman present would endorse the unhappy observation of Mr. Arbuthnot. (Applause.)

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell said he thought that if Mr. Arbuthnot had any idea of the way in which the Municipal Commissioner managed to steer the municipal bark along at this time, though in want of money, he would be the last man to make any such remarks as he had done.

Mr. Arbuthnot replied—The remarks that I made applied to the Municipal Commissioner as chief executive officer and not to the finance committee, to whom the Justices are deeply indebted for the time and trouble they have taken in connection with the municipal finances, and especially are they indebted to Captain Hancock, the chairman of the committee. The committee have done all in their power to extricate us from the difficulties that we are now in, and I never intended the slightest censure on them.

Dr. Collum said if Mr. Viswanath Narayen Mandlik could possibly organise a staff more economically, he had no doubt the Municipal Commissioner would be very glad to avail himself of it.

Mr. Crawford—No, sir, I will not do so; for to say so would be to acknowledge myself wrong, and I say I am right.

Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos said the amount of work which was entailed upon the financial department was very great. He had been quite surprised when he was appointed an auditor to see how such an enormous amount of work could be so well done. He had taken nearly a month and he had not been able yet to finish his task. He had been at the office the other day, and there were so many references from outside—one requiring information on one subject, and another on another,—and all were so readily answered, that he thought there could not be a better system than now existed. Every information required could be given within five minutes, because there were so many heads of accounts. He thought those who were not satisfied had better go into the office and see the work, and after doing so he thought they would not be so ready to find faults. It was so easy to find fault when one knew nothing of a matter.

Mr. V. N. Mandlik remarked that the fact was the Bench had to consider the question of annas and pies.

The Chairman—You have already poken, Mr. Mandlik.

Mr. Mandlik was again proceeding to speak, when the Chairman ruled that he could not do so, as other persons wished to address the meeting.

The Chairman—I cannot refrain from making one or two observations, to the effect that I dissent entirely from the very strong language in which the acts of omission and commission of the Municipal Commissioner have been characterized by my friend Mr. Arbuthnot. Before a person has a right to complain on the acts of another, I think he should be satisfied as to whether he has the work under his control and whether he has neglected to put the machinery in force. Now we all know that the Act under which we are sitting was an experimental measure, and that the Justices are an administrative body simply, whilst the executive is vested in the Municipal Commissioner; and I dissent entirely, and always shall, from treating Mr. Crawford as a mere salary-drawing individual, who is to do nothing but let his subordinates collect the money and take whatever steps they think proper, and then himself simply take their bills and pay them into the bank. I think the remarks which have been made with reference to the conduct of the Municipal Commissioner are not such as should not be sanctioned at all by the Justices. I make these observations and am glad to see my friend, Captain Hancock, and others also, entertaining the same opinions as myself, in saying that this has been an unwarrantable attack on the Municipal Commissioner. (Applause.)

Mr. Crawford then said—I think it is almost unnecessary, after what has been said by my friends, to reply to this would-be civic meteor who, after starring it in the provinces, comes here to be snuffed out like a farthing dip!—(laughter)—and I do not think his animus to-day will commend him in the eyes of the public or in the eyes of the Government, but will rather subject him to great contempt. However that may be, it is just as well I should have this opportunity of reminding the Bench how often, how frequently, I have begged you to place the system of the recovering of taxes on a more satisfactory footing. This matter has now been before the Bench for years;—for three years have I constantly and repeatedly urged it. A new Act was framed by me for simplifying the mode of procedure. That Act was approved by the standing committee, and the principle laid down in it was that the occupiers' rates should be recovered from the owners. It was pointed out that the recovery of taxes would be immensely simplified, and that then we would have some chance of getting in the money punctually. The Bench, however, chose to decide against that, and the consequence was the present law. I repeat, and shall never cease to point out, the disadvantages of recovering from occupiers in a large town like Bombay, for the simple reason that the people live in stories and barracks and sheds, in such a manner that it is next to impossible to get at the occupiers so as to recover from them. I trust that an early meeting will have the opportunity of bringing this great question to trial. I believe those who opposed it most steadfastly must be convinced, sooner or later, by the arguments brought forward; and anybody who would look at the 44,000 bills a year and 150,000 must think the present system extravagant and unsatisfactory. Captain Hancock has in very temperate and well chosen words pointed out how it is that, though the rates and taxes were recoverable by law in advance, no attempt could be made to recover them till April or March; and I may explain the reason more fully. Until the rate for the year be settled it is manifest the bills cannot be made out. Now the rate was not fixed by Government till 28th December. After that, all the books were made up, the bills are issued,—and anybody like Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee knows that the mere clerical labour of such an affair as that is enormous. And besides that the law fixes a certain time, before which we cannot demand payment, and fixes a certain time for appeals, so that I maintain the 9th or 14th March was the earliest date on which we could this year demand the rates, though recoverable by law on 1st January. Thus though we used every moment and made every effort we saw it would be absolutely impossible to recover all the rates in the half-year. There was no neglect or idleness on the part of the authorities—I myself would have been responsible for that had such occurred. The difficulty was at once brought to the notice of the committee and measures were taken, and great expense incurred by the Finance Committee and myself to secure the punctual recovery of the rates. I think after what has been said by my different friends, and especially after the moderate and sensible remarks of Captain Hancock, who knows more about the matter than anybody else knows, whereas Mr. Arbuthnot knows nothing,—(Mr. Arbuthnot—No, no.)—I may sit down quite confident that if the question of censure is to be brought forward Mr. Arbuthnot will be in an inglorious minority.

Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik then made some further remarks in support of his proposal, that the collectors should be paid entirely by commission, and again proposed his amendment.

Mr. Gunpatrao Bharba seconded this amendment.

The amendment and motion were then put to the meeting, and the latter was declared carried—only 3 votes for the amendment.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING HEALTH OFFICER.

Captain Hancock said it would perhaps be desirable to defer consideration of the question of the outstanding debts until the printed statement should be before the Bench, and he would therefore leave the proceedings of 4th July and go on to those of the 25th of that month. The first resolution then that he had to propose was—

"That the Bench sanction the appointment of Dr. Lumsdaine as Health Officer on the understanding that no extra charge is to be thereby entailed on the municipal fund, and that, on this understanding, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to arrange with Government the amount of absentee allowances to be drawn by Dr Hewlett, the residue to go to the acting incumbent."

The Justices were no doubt aware that Government had already appointed Dr. Lumsdaine to Dr. Hewlett's office as Consulting Officer of Health.

Dr. Birdwood begged to ask what arrangements had been made for Dr. Lumsdaine as Executive Health Officer—if he were to receive simply the salary the Health Officer was entitled to receive under the Act, or if he were to receive any portion of the allowance granted by the Bench as a special allowance to their Health Officer?

Mr. Crawford referred to the terms of the Act, and said the fact was that it laid down that allowances should be made in reference to the Officer of Health by Government. The consequence was that the matter was rather complicated, and he had lately received a long letter from Colonel Barr, the Controller of Government Accounts, regarding the mode in which the salary was to be allotted. It was therefore impossible for him to say off-hand what the amounts would be, but it was laid down in the motion that there would be no extra expense. He would no doubt be able to report to the next meeting, but he could not off-hand state the details, as that was a matter partly for Government.

Dr. Birdwood thought the Municipal Commissioner had misunderstood his question. He was very agreeable that Dr. Hewlett should receive a proper allowance in his absence, and that Dr. Lumsdaine too should receive proper remuneration. He was quite satisfied that this should be so, and he was sure the Bench also would be pleased at that; but still he did not think that this was a matter which lay between the Commissioner and the Government, but a question for the Bench to determine under the Municipal Act. The salary was raised by the Justices to Rs. 2,000, but the addition was granted only from year to year, and even Dr. Hewlett was not to consider himself entitled to that as a matter of course. That grant might be withheld at any time, and he must object to its being held as a matter of course that Dr. Lumsdaine was to draw any portion of that. It was really a grant to Dr. Hewlett, and he was quite surprised that the Municipal Commissioner should have, for one moment, supposed that its allotment could be arranged in that off-hand manner between himself and Colonel Barr. Of course he was only objecting to that on a matter of principle, and was thus vindicating the independence of the Bench. He would not oppose Dr. Hewlett's drawing whatever absentee allowance the Commissioner might propose to the Bench for him, nor would he object to Dr. Lumsdaine's drawing any portion of the annual allowance that the Municipal Commissioner proposed should be allowed to him, but he did object to the Municipal Commissioner agreeing to dispose of that with Government behind the backs of the Bench.

Captain Hancock did not think there had been anything doing behind-back. The circumstances were that Dr. Hewlett had been appointed Health Officer for a year, and he had only asked leave for a half year, and thus so far as the Bench could judge he would be back in that time. He thought that the time to consider as to salary would be on Dr. Hewlett's return, that the question at present was, whether Dr. Lumsdaine was to perform the duties as Health Officer, and that meantime it would be undesirable to disturb the present arrangement.

Dr. Birdwood replied that he merely had to say he objected to the principle. The grant had been given to Dr. Hewlett because he had a special claim upon the Bench, and if he ceased to draw any portion of that because he was absent from Bombay, then of course the grant did not as a matter of course go to the gentleman who was in his place. He was of opinion, however, that whatever the Municipal Commissioner might think desirable to be paid to Dr. Hewlett's substitute should be voted by the Bench.

Mr. Arbuthnot pointed one that Government had appointed the Executive Health Officer and said he did not know whether the appointment of a person to act for Dr. Hewlett now lay with the Bench.

Dr. Collum thought the present time was a very proper juncture to see whether they could carry on the work with an intelligent man acting in conjunction with the Executive Health Officer. Mr. Brunton, he believed, was perfectly able to see that the carts were properly filled, and emptied, and all that kind of work. He thought the remaining five months of Dr. Hewlett's absence a very favourable opportunity for this experiment, and then, if it should fail, they would know how to act. He did not agree with Captain Hancock that the settlement should be deferred till Dr. Hewlett's return. He was therefore against Dr. Lumsdaine's appointment on the terms mentioned.

Mr. Connon remarked that he must say, with regard to this proposed appointment of Dr. Lumsdaine to the office in which Dr. Hewlett had given such general satisfaction, that he for one was much obliged to Dr. Birdwood for bringing the arrangement to the notice of the meeting. He thought that this was not a business to be disposed of by the Municipal Commissioner arranging with Government but that it was quite a matter for the Bench to settle. He did not know that the Municipal Commissioner would put them to the necessity of an amendment, but he would say that if they were driven to it they ought not to subject themselves—he was going to say humble themselves—so far as ask the Municipal Commissioner to arrange with Government business which it was for the Bench to do. He thought that whatever arrangement was come to should have the sanction of the Bench before it was understood as settled.

Captain Hancock remarked that perhaps somebody would propose the extent of the allowances to Dr. Hewlett and Dr. Lumsdaine.

Mr. Crawford thought a few words of personal explanation were due by himself. He was quite sure the Finance Committee would acquit him of having acted in an off-hand manner or behind-back in any way. He could not conceive anything more candid and straightforward than this matter, for it had been all reported to the Finance Committee, and he had only in one word more to add that he had not drafted the resolution just proposed by Captain Hancock.

Captain Hancock—Not at all. It was extracted from the proceedings of the committee.

Mr. Crawford—I think so, and the resolution is perfectly simple and straightforward.

Dr. Birdwood here asked to see the exact terms of the resolution and the slip on which it was written was handed to him. He read it over and then remarked that this was exactly what he objected to. (Laughter.) He held that the Municipal Commissioner had no right to arrange with Government what allowances should be granted, and he would say with regard to his expressions "off-hand" and "behind-back" and the remarks that had been made on them, that the Municipal Commissioner knew perfectly well that he did not use them in the sense of giving offence to any one but in a parliamentary sense.

Mr. Taylor hoped the suggestion of Dr. Collum would be taken into consideration. Mr. Brunton, when he was at present performing all the work, should be considered, and some allowance should be made to him. This was a very proper time to consider that question, and some allowance should be made him after the arrangement of the allowances of Dr. Lumsdaine of Dr. Hewlett for sick leave or whatever it might be.

The Chairman here said that the meeting would best understand the position of matters on his reading the 19th section of the Act, which was in these terms—

The Commissioner shall, with the sanction of the Justices and of the Governor in Council, in the manner hereinafter provided, make bye-laws authorising or restricting the payment to officers of allowances during absence on leave granted under the last preceding section: provided that, in the case of officers appointed by the Governor in Council under this Act, the Governor in Council shall fix the allowance to be paid during such absence on leave as shall to him seem proper; and provided that no greater expenditure from the municipal fund shall be in any case incurred in the whole, by reason of any such allowance, than would have been incurred had no leave been granted.

Thus the Bench would see that the resolution was properly worded.

Dr. Birdwood then remarked—I should say that I see I am entirely in the wrong—(hear, hear,)—and withdraw my objection.

Mr. Taylor then proceeded to write out his proposal, and in the course of his doing so,

Mr. Crawford said—There is a small cobweb that might well be cleared away. A new and somewhat ignorant member of the Bench talks about the illegality of appointing an Executive Health Officer. Now it is just three years since it was decided that there was no legal difficulty. That was long ago decided and set at rest, until now, when we have got a new and brilliant member to speak about it. The question as to Dr. Hewlett's salary is under two sections 19 and 18. Mr. Crawford then read these sections, the former of which we have already reported, whilst the 18th is in these terms—

It shall be lawful for the Justices, at a special general meeting, to grant such leave of absence to any officer appointed under this Act as shall to them seem proper, or to delegate such power to the Commissioner, and in the case of any officer so appointed to make fit arrangements for the duties of his office, during his absence on leave: provided that, in any case in which leave of absence shall be granted to the Municipal Commissioner, Executive Engineer, Officer of Health, or Controller of Municipal Accounts, the sanction of the Governor in Council shall be requisite, and the Governor in Council shall make fit arrangements for the duties of such officers. Any person appointed under this section to act for any officer shall, while so acting, have all the powers, and be liable to all the restrictions, limitations, and provisions which such officer for whom he may be appointed to act would, under this Act, have or be liable to.

Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik said that after the remarks of the Municipal Commissioner there was a further reason for reconsideration. The appointment of Consulting Officer of Health was quite different from that of Executive Health Officer, and though the Municipal Commissioner might appoint the latter and his salary be fixed by the Bench, he thought that the question of relieving the Executive Health Officer was a question that would come in very properly for discussion at that meeting. Now Dr. Hewlett had taken his departure, and though he was not aware that Government had sanctioned it, still he knew that when its sanction was proposed to the Bench, the indulgence to which Dr. Hewlett was no doubt entitled would doubtless receive attention. However, he did not see why the Bench should not save the honorarium granted to Dr. Hewlett, and he thought they might give a portion of the salary to Mr. Brunton for his having to take the additional responsibility during his temporary transfer to the head of the Health Department.

Dr. Collum—I beg to propose that no person be entertained during this time, and that Mr. Brunton be allowed to perform the duties during the absence of Dr. Hewlett.

Mr. Arbuthnot seconded the motion.

Captain Hancock thought the Bench ought to have had longer notice of a proposition tending practically more or less to the abolition of the Health Officer—(No! No!)—temporarily at any rate. Mr. Brunton had been an able and excellent servant to the Municipality, but he very much doubted whether he could carry on the duties of Health Officer, and thought the subject was certainly an important one which they ought to have some time to consider, as it was not yet time to abolish the appointment.

Mr. Taylor thought that Captain Hancock was labouring under a misunderstanding when he spoke of the proposal as one to abolish the office of Health Officer.

The Chairman here said he must rule that, in consequence of its having been discovered that the leave of absence must be granted at a special meeting of the Bench, they could not at present proceed in this matter—

Mr. Taylor—Well, how does the business stand now?

The Chairman—If you will allow the Chairman to speak he will endeavour to make himself understood even by Mr. Taylor. We are now discussing a resolution that seems to propose a substitute for Dr. Hewlett, and as that depends entirely upon leave of absence being granted him, which must be done at a special meeting—whereas this is only an ordinary quarterly meeting—I rule in point of law that this meeting is not competent to deal with this resolution, and that it must be deferred to a special general meeting, which I shall call on an early date.

Dr. Collum explained that he did not wish to deprive Dr. Hewlett of any allowance, but thought that the Consulting Health Officer had been appointed by Government, just as the Municipal Commissioner had been, and that the Bench should not interfere at present, though whether or not the people would do that after they could not tell.

Mr. Connon said he accepted the ruling of the Chairman, and as the hour was now late, and an adjournment would have to be made for the remaining business, he begged to move that the meeting be adjourned for a fortnight.

As it was now six o'clock, this motion was unanimously carried, and the meeting then adjourned.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNUGGUR, 24th July.

The G/14 R. A., with about fifty men of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, under the command of Major Murray, R. A., marched in from Poona on the morning of the 21st. With the exception of being somewhat bronzed and weather-worn, the officers and men looked none the worse for their late hardships in Abyssinia; but both the cavalry and artillery horses appeared decidedly the worse for wear, and it will probably be some time before they look as fat and sleek as when they first left India. The G/14 will probably be stationed here for some time and take the place of the B E Horse Artillery, which is, I believe, destined for Mhow next cold season.

The time for the races is drawing near, unpleasantly so for some, and with all sorts of eager anticipations for others. The course is well attended every morning, and numbers of horses are having their final gallops. H. H. Aga Khan has sent up a few horses to join in the fun, and with his usual liberality has presented us with a purse of 200 rupees to be competed for. Two or three more stables are expected almost daily from Poona, and as far as one can tell at present the Nuggur races of 1868 bid fair to be unusually poor in comparison with former years. Unfortunately the rain has been holding off for the last month, and it is more than probable that we shall have a wet fortnight for our meeting. I will not fail to send you an account of each day's racing.

A Court-martial was held at Meean Meer, on the 9th of June, when Lieutenant Charles Pitt Elderton, of the Royal Artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—"With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in the following instances:—1st. In having at Meean Meer, on the 2nd April 1868, without sufficient cause, failed to dine at the mess of the Royal Artillery, at Mean Meer, he having been repeatedly directed by his Commanding Officer to dine at mess, unless prevented by sufficient cause. 2nd. In having at the place and on the day above set forth, been drunk in his quarters when visited officially by two officers of the Royal Artillery, sent by the Commanding Officer to ascertain the cause of his absence from the mess dinner." The Court found him guilty and sentenced him to be severely reprimanded, and, in addition, to loss of regimental rank, by reducing him twenty steps in the list of his regiment. This sentence has been confirmed by Sir W. Mansfield, who in doing so makes the following remarks:—

"The Commander-in-Chief regrets to observe that there were irregularities of procedure on this trial. There is one which His Excellency is constrained to notice, for the guidance of courts-martial. It was highly irregular, as His Excellency is advised, to interfere with the prisoner's cross-examination of certain witnesses for the prosecution,—although the error was subsequently repaired in the examinations on the defence, and the prisoner, consequently, suffered no prejudice. The ground on which the Court, with the advice of the Deputy Judge Advocate General, disallowed a certain question, appears to have been the notion that by cross-examination is meant questions directly bearing on matters which have been deposed to by the witness on his examination in chief. This notion is erroneous, and His Excellency feels bound to say that the adoption of such a principle is opposed to law, and would lead to great injustice. The only proper limitations of cross-examination are, as regards purely irrelevant or scandalous questions, or questions which if answered, would result in the admission of inadmissible evidence. A prisoner is in no way limited to the case which is made against him. He may cross-examine (among other things) to elicit his *defence;* and it is no answer to say that he may afterwards call the witness himself and elicit the facts by examination in chief. It is only fortunate that in the present case there was in the result no real prejudice to the prisoner. Lieutenant Elderton is hereby reprimanded, in pursuance of his sentence. His name will also be transposed in the list of his rank and will stand next below that of Lieutenant John Fred. Free."

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THE STATE OF CRIME IN BOMBAY.

We published the other day the resolution of Government on the statements submitted by Mr. Bickersteth, Senior Magistrate of Police, showing the state of crime in the town and island of Bombay for the official year ending the 31st March last. We have now the report itself before us. In examining its contents it is necessary to bear in mind that the statement for 1867 relate only to 11 months.

The report for the first year shows that there were 2 cases of murder during the year, implicating 2 prisoners, while in the previous year there were 4 cases implicating 7 prisoners. One of the prisoners was a Mussulman, and the other a Hindoo, and both were sentenced to transportation for life.

There were 6 cases of culpable homicide, affecting 11 prisoners; against the same number of cases in 1866-7, and 6 prisoners. One of them, a European named Peter Foley, received ten years' penal servitude; and another European, Thomas Jones, was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment. A Hindoo was transported for ten years, another sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, and in another case implicating six Hindoos, one of them was discharged and five sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The only remaining case was that of a Mussulman, who on being tried at the Sessions was acquitted.

There were 21 cases of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, implicating 35 prisoners; against 11 cases and 15 prisoners in the previous year.

One person was sentenced by the High Court to transportion for life, one to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, one for three years, and two others to two months' imprisonment. In the other cases the persons were acquitted by the High Court, or discharged by the Magistrates for want of evidence. Four persons were charged with the offence of robbery, two of whom were sentenced respectively by the High Court to four and three years' imprisonment, and one acquitted by the same tribunal. The fourth person was discharged by the Magistrate. In the previous year there were 10 offences and 29 prisoners.

The present returns show an increase in the number of persons placed before the Courts for abduction and adultery. In 1867-8 there were 29 cases and 38 prisoners, against 18 cases and 20 prisoners in 1866-7. It, however, appears that only two persons were punished by the Magistrates for the crime of abduction during the past year, the cases against all the others having been dismissed by the Magistrates; and two cases of adultery only were committed to the High Court. In one of these cases the charge was withdrawn, and the other prisoner was acquitted.

There was a decrease in the number of charges for assault on constables, furious or careless driving, ill-treating animals, theft exceeding Rs. 50, theft not exceeding Rs· 50, and house-breaking by night and theft; and in offences of "assault, forcible entry, or injury to the person," and of riotous conduct in the public streets, there was an increase.

Fewer persons were brought before the Court for the offence of cheating or obtaining money by false pretences during the past year. Nineteen persons were committed to the High Court for trial for cheating. One person was sentenced by that Court to five years' rigorous imprisonment, five persons to four years, and one person to three years, and another individual to two years' rigorous imprisonment for this offence. Eleven persons charged with the same offence were acquitted by the High Court. The Magistrates sentenced thirty-four persons to be imprisoned and one to be flogged for obtaining money or goods by false pretences.

In regard to the offence of embezzlement and criminal breach of trust there is a decrease, and there is also a decrease in the offence of being in possession of property suspected to have been stolen.

One person was sentenced by Her Majesty's High Court to transportation for life for using as genuine a forged document, namely, a forged Government currency note for 1,000 Rupees; and seven others were sentenced by that Court to various terms of imprisonment for forgery, or making use of forged documents. Eighteen other persons were discharged by the High Court and Magistrates for want of evidence.

There is an increase in the number of persons placed before the Courts for perjury and conspiracy, but only one person was punished for this offence during the past year, all the others (43) having been discharged by the High Court and Magistrates.

Of the several persons charged with the offence of uttering counterfeit coin during the past year, one was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, two were acquitted by the High Court, and the others (6) were discharged by the Magistrates.

There is an increase of 433 in the number of persons brought up for a breach of the Municipal Act in 1867-68, but the Return for 1866-67 only embraced a period of eleven months.

17,620 persons were brought before the Police Courts in 1867-68 for the various offences alluded to, including a few cases which remained undisposed of at the close of the preceding year. 104 persons were convicted and 44 acquitted by the High Court. Before the Police Courts 10,238 persons were convicted and punished, and 7,207 were discharged by the Magistrates. 1,764 persons were imprisoned by the Magistrates. 652 persons were sentenced to be flogged, 7,489 persons were fined by the several Police Courts, and 333 were bound over to be of good behaviour. Five persons were convicted and one acquitted by the Court of Petty Sessions, and the cases against 21 persons remained undisposed of at the close of the past official year.

The proportion of convictions by the High Court was 70 per cent. In the Police Courts the summary convictions by the Magistrates amount to 58 per cent. only, again showing a considerable falling off in the convictions, as compared with the previous year. "I am unable," writes Mr. Bickersteth, "to account for the large proportion of acquittals. In some cases they are partly owing to want of intelligence and care on the part of some of the native Police, and in others to the fact that many people after having obtained summonses, and given prisoners in charge of the Police, did not proceed with their cases. The complainants, either not taking the trouble to prosecute, or coming to a settlement with the defendants, leave the Court to dismiss the cases on account of no one appearing whom they are called on.

"Though the returns for 1866-67 were for eleven months only, there is, as compared with those returns, a decrease in the number of persons brought before the Police Courts during the past official year. The decrease is accounted for in some measure by the falling off since 1865-66 in the number of Municipal cases brought before the Police Courts, and also in the number of persons charged with obstructing the public streets, and it may also be partly owing to the labouring classes on the Island not being so numerous as they were a few years since, when the demand for labour was so much greater than during the past year. The decrease is mostly in petty cases, or in such cases as do not materially increase the labour of the Magistrates.

"There is a decrease in the number of persons before the Courts in 1867-68 from the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities. There were nearly 300 more Europeans before the Courts during the past than in the preceding year. The increase is, however, nearly all accounted for by more European seamen having been brought before the Courts for refusal of duty on board ship.

"There is, as compared with the returns for the preceding year, a decrease of 431 in the number of persons brought before the Police Courts for the offence of drunkenness in 1867-68. Of the 3,551 persons charged with this offence 723 were Europeans, including two females; 435 were Native Christians, including 18 females; 1,690 were Hindoos, 46 of this number being females; 674 were Mahomedans, of whom 22 were females. There were also 22 Parsees and seven others, whose caste is unknown, brought up for the same offence. As the return for 1866-67 is for eleven months only, it is satisfactory to find so large a decrease in the number of persons before the Courts during the past year for drunkenness, but perhaps the decrease is owing to the depressed state of trade, and to the wages of the labouring classes being much lower than they were in previous years, and also to the number of working men on the Island having considerably diminished."

The return furnished by the Coroner shows a decrease of 27 in the number of inquests held during the past year.

There is a decrease of 65 in the number of juvenile offenders brought before the Magistrates in 1867-68. 4 of these offenders were imprisoned, 15 were sent to the School of Industry, 49 were flogged, 31 were fined, and 110 were discharged.

Property of the estimated value of Rs. 97,915-2-0 was stolen in Bombay during the year of report, showing a decrease of Rs. 99,627-4-9 as compared with the preceding year. During the same period property of the value of Rs. 42,201-14-5 was recovered by the Executive Police, or more than 43 per cent. of the property said to have been stolen.

60 fires occurred in the town and island and harbour during the past year, and property of the value of Rupees 10,46,693-0-0 is reported to have been destroyed. In 1866-67 there were 9 fires, the reported loss of property being Rs. 1,04,906.

Mr. Bickersteth adds that "there are no arrears of work in the Police Courts."

NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

(*Daily Telegraph, July 9.*)

NAPIER of Magdala—that is the name by which the memory of Theodore's conqueror will go down to posterity, whatever may be the title conferred on him through the medium of the Herald's College. It was as Napier of Magdala that he received yesterday at the Crystal Palace the unanimous welcome of the people; by that designation he will be known of men throughout the world wherever English is spoken. Magdala has eclipsed Moultan and Runnode, Lucknow, and the Taku Forts on the Peiho. Long before he was selected for the Abyssinian command, soldiers and statesmen were familiar with his tried worth; and when his name was announced as the leader of the enterprise undertaken to rescue the Abyssinian captives, all who had followed his previous career felt instantaneously that here was a man who could be trusted, and who, if let alone, would certainly succeed. His training as an engineer had developed his solid qualities; his experience acquired on many arduous fields gave him discretion, forethought, sagacity; his natural temperament, his fearlessness of responsibility, supplied the one quality of audacity without which an accomplished captain cannot be a great leader. The dash he made, in 1858, across the jungles of Central India upon the vagrant Tantia Topee was ample warrant for believing that at the fitting moment, he would with equal daring, swoop upon Theodore. Tried as a subordinate, as an executive officer, Sir Robert Napier never failed; and he has now proved to an admiring world his capacity as an independent commander. But it is not merely as a provident General, able to take care of his troops, and breathe into them his own high spirit, that Sir Robert Napier will be henceforth famous. He has manifested the highest gift of all—ability to deal with semi-barbarous races and rival chiefs, and to secure his ends without compromising his own honour or that of his country. He has mastered the golden secret of success—honest, straightforward openness of conduct united with moral resolution. He frankly told the Abyssinian chiefs why he had entered, for what purpose he had determined to traverse their territories; and he convinced them that, provided no hostile disposition were shown, he would keep his word, paying his way, doing and suffering no wrong. Yet, despite the stainless behaviour of the captain, his officers and his men, an evening contemporary has prostituted his columns to the mean purpose of throwing doubts on his good faith.

During the last few days apologists of Theodore have crept forth into the light, and we have seen repeated more than once the question, Was Theodore deceived? A charge of treachery has been insinuated against Sir Robert Napier by the patrons of the deceased Abyssinian potentate—insinuated, not boldly and manfully propounded. The faculty for work of this short is the peculiar attribute of vulgar minds; but detraction, especially insinuated detraction, whether it proceed from a cultivated or an uncultivated pen, is equally vulgar and contemptible. We do not seek to pry into motives; we deal only with facts; and the facts indicate an attempt to whitewash Theodore at the expense of the British Commander-in-Chief. But the attempt, as we shall show, rests on a misrepresentation of the transactions which occurred before Magdala in the middle of last April. It is made out by a process which includes a careful suppression of dates, and a disregard alike of the letters of Theodore and the despatches of Sir Robert Napier. What do the detractors desire to show? That Sir Robert obtained the release of the prisoners, safe and sound, by pretending to accept the present of cattle sent down from Magdala towards the British camp after the victory on Good Friday. The King, we are told, was led to release the prisoners because he was informed that his present was accepted, and that therefore friendship was established; and it is insinuated that Sir Robert wilfully allowed the King to remain under a delusion. The insinuation is false, and the alleged delusion is an invention. The English General never, for one moment, permitted Theodore to misconceive his meaning, and that potentate did not err in his interpretation of Napier's communications.

Let us recur to the facts. A letter from our Abyssinian Correspondent presents a fair narrative of the leading incidents, and if we examine the official documents it will be found that his account is more than confirmed. The allegation of the accusers is that Theodore sent down the cattle *before* he released the prisoners. Now, the action which destroyed the moral courage of the Abyssinian soldiery and struck such terror into the mind of Theodore was fought on the 10th. On the morning of the 11th, Lieutenant Prideaux, Mr. Flad, and Dejach Alema arrived in the British camp to sue for peace. "I replied," writes Sir Robert, "that if Theodore would *bring* all the European captives to my camp, and submit to the Queen of England, I would promise honourable treatment for himself and family." The terms thus described were set forth in writing; but in a few hours the messengers returned, bringing back Sir Robert's letter, and a missive from Theodore refusing the proffered terms. To show that the King understood the conditions, and would not surrender his person, we quote his own words: "A warrior," he wrote, "who has dandled strong men in his arms like infants, will never suffer himself to be dandled in the arms of others." Lieutenant Prideaux and Mr. Flad went back to the Amba with the message that no other terms then those already offered would be granted. What happened? This: on the road to Magdala the envoys met the captives now free, and moving down the steep to the friendly shelter of the British lines. "Before evening"—the evening, mark, of the 11th—the liberated men and women were in our camp. Impressed by the battle of the 10th, moved by the firm language of Napier, and hoping that he would be content with the release of the captives, Theodore sent them down of his own free will. That day, and before they were set free, he forwarded no cattle. The lowing herds were not driven out of Magdala until the next day. What says the King in his letter of the 12th? Describing his exasperation at defeat, he wrote that on the 11th Satan tempted him to kill himself; that he tried to blow his brains out; that he had failed. "God having thus signified to me that I should not die, but live, I sent you, Mr. Rassam, *that same evening* [the 11th], that your heart might be made easy." Here we have Theodore recording his reason for the surrender of the captives on the day after the battle. But the next sentence in his letter of the 12th disposes of the whole charge that the prisoners were released because the cattle had been accepted. In the same breath that announces the surrender of his prey on the 11th, Theodore, on the 12th, says: "To-day is Easter; be pleased to let me send a few cows to you." The drove, as we know, descended into the plain, but was never allowed to enter the camp; and whatever became of the horned herd, its arrival had nothing whatever to do with the giving up of the prisoners, which was a spontaneous manœuvre of the King's. The apologists of King Theodore and the detractors of Napier assert that he allowed his adversary to remain under the impression that the present had been accepted. The statement and the fact are beside the point; for of course General Napier could not have removed the impression when he was not aware of its existence. Theodore could never have doubted the intentions of his assailant. "At the request of Dejach Alema," writes Sir Robert, "I had promised to abstain from hostilities for twenty-four hours. After the lapse of eight-and-forty hours, Theodore had not surrendered himself"—the condition *sine qua non*—"I therefore prepared to attack the enemy's position." Nothing, we submit, can be clearer or more straightforward than the conduct of Sir Robert Napier: he laid down conditions; they were but partially complied with; he insisted on complete fulfilment; and he gave ample time. The cattle transaction had not the least bearing on the fate of the captives; and there is not the shadow of a pretence for saying that Theodore did not understand the full purport of the suggested capitulation. He knew that he was called on to surrender at discretion; and it was precisely that demand which he would rather die than yield. One of the detractors says that the case ought to be put simply before the public "in order that we may see what excuse can be made." We have stated the facts; and the public will see that it is not Sir Robert Napier, but his vulgar detractors, who stand in need of an excuse. It is not the agents of the British Crown who are in the pillory, but their paltry assailants. The honour of Sir Robert Napier is as spotless as the mean devices we have exposed are unworthy and discreditable.

INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.—The trustees of the Gilchrist Trust have proposed to establish two annual scholarships of 100*l.* a year, to be held by natives of India at the Universities of London and Edinburgh. The Government of India suggested that one scholarship of 200*l.* a year should be substituted; that East Indian youths generally should be eligible; that the selection should be made through open competition by the authorities of the universities in the three presidencies of India in rotation, and that Latin should be omitted from the prescribed subjects of examination. The trustees have so far modified their original intention as to decide that all persons born in India, except those of pure European descent, may be permitted to compete, and that the award shall be by open competition by examiners under the direction of the trustees. They have also agreed to waive the requirement of graduation in favour of such candidates as are preparing for the Civil Service examination. The scholarships are to be tenable for five years. The Secretary of State for India with a view to encourage the scheme has sanctioned the grant of 100*l.* for passage to each scholar proceeding to England. The first examination is to be in January next.—*Overland Mail.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

	per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 4 do.	1s. 11d. do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" 2 do.	1s. 10 7/8d. do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" demand	1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. }	1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Paris do.	1s. 10 5/8d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
3 do.	at 1s. 11d. "
2 do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
1 do.	at 1s. 10 7/8d. "
On demand	at 1s. 10 13/16d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 10 3/4d. "
Circular Notes	1s. 10½d.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 23rd July 1868

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
3 do.	at 1s. 10¾d. "
2 do.	at 1s. 10 13/16d. "
1 do.	at 1s. 10 3/4d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10 5/8d.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 25th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee
" 4 do.	1s. 11d. "
" 3 do.	1s. 10 15/16d. "
" 2 do.	1s. 10 7/8. "
" 1 do.	1s. 10 13/16d. "
On demand	1s. 10 3/4d. "
On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. } Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. }	1s. 10 11/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£464,100
RESERVE FUND	£ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Firepremiums 1862	300,620	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	1
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a Pamphlet of 30 pages on MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT in Bombay. By a LOCAL JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—Price 12 annas, Cash.
11th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.
TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE.—We have just received a large Consignment of CORRUGATED SHEET IRON for roof, MEAT-CUTTING MACHINE, and AMERICAN FLOUR. Apply to the undersigned.
HIPTOOLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 19th May 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of :—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE, on Board Ship "DENMARK," from Liverpool—
2,670 Tons Brymbo Steam Coal.
250 Tierces I. M. Beef.
150 Barrels Irish Pork.
20 " Oatmeal.
30 " Split Peas.
13 Casks Vinegar.
4 " } Fortified Lime Juice.
50 Cases }
20 Boxes Soap.
12 Casks, 6 lbs. tins, Boiled Beef.
12 " 6 " " Soup and Bouilli.
3 " 2 " " Assorted Soups.
6 " 2 " " Meats.
50 ½ Cwt. Tins Preserved Potatoes.
285 Bags 1st Navy Bread in Tanks.
75 Barrels 1st Cabin Bread.
300 " Kiln-dried Flour.
50 Firkins Butter.
265 Cheese in Tins.
99 Hams in Canvas.
100 Barrels bottled Beer.
25 " " Porter.
2 Casks 2 lbs. Vegetables.
2 ½ Cwt. Tins Compressed Vegetables.
1 Cask assorted Pickles in Bottles.
4 Casks Pickles and Vinegar.
1 Cask, 6 dozens, White Pepper.
1 " 12 dozens Mustard.
1 " Preserved Carrots and Onions.
50 Cases Fortified Lime Juice.
12 Quarter Casks Rum.
200 Cases Sherry Wine.
200 " Martell's Brandy.
40 " Champagne.
40 Boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
30 Bread Tanks complete.
20 ?-inch Patent Pump Leathers.
10 V. I. Rubber Valves.
9 " Rings for Covers.
12 Cwt. of Wrought Spikes.
8 " Cut Nails.
6 Casks White Zinc Paint.
6 " Brunswick Green Paint.
4 " Black Paint.
20 Barrels Stockholm Tar.
20 " " Pitch.
9 " Raw Linseed Oil.
6 " Boiled do.
2 " Spirits Turpentine.
12 " Engine Oil.
2 " Engine Tallow.
6 Bales Coloured Engine Waste.
7 Barrels Bright Varnish.
10 Casks Black Varnish.
116 Coils Cordage, 2 to 8 inch.
10 " 2 Yarn Spunyarn.
5 " 3 " "
5 " Fine Spunyarn.
5 " Assorted Amberline.
5 " Marline.
5 " Houseline.
80 Bundles, ½ cwt. each, Brown Oakum.
200 Bolts extra R. N. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5.
285 " Navy Boiled " " 1 to 5.
20 " Tarpauling, 30 in.
50 dozens Fine Seaming Twine.
20 " Roping "
Apply to OWEN & OKELL, 40 Meadow Street,
Agents for Owners of Ship "Denmark."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, SHERRY, in one, two, or three dozen cases. Price Rs. 24 per doz. Apply to
J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
1 Bruce Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 " "
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London :—
CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Cases of............ 1 doz. each
Do. ...Pints do. .... 2 "
MOSELLE ....Quarts do. .... 1 "
Do. ....Pints do. .... 2 "
HOCK.........(Hockheimer) Quarts. do .. 1 "
Do.........(Marcobrunner) Qts. do... 1 "
EAU DE COLOGNE .... 6 Bottles in a Box
ALSO,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. ....(St. Julien) .... 1 "
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.
FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.
CLARET.—{ Medoc..............quarts at Rs. 12 per dozen.
 " ....pints at " 7½ "
 St. Laurent .....quarts at " 18 "
 { Chateau Beitasse ......at " 25 "
BRANDY.—{ Cognac tres vieux ......at " 25 "
 " " Champagne at " 35 "
FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.—{ Schwarzberg ....quarts at Rs. 30 p. doz
 " ....pints at " 16 "
 Imperial ....quarts at " 32 "
 " ....pints at " 17 "
 Die Perle des Rheins quarts at " 35 "
 Moselle.............." at " 24 "
 " ....pints at " 13 "
 Johannisberg ....quarts at " 33 "
GADDUM & Co.

LIST OF WINES OF MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.
MEADOW STREET, No. 5.

		Rs.
CHAMPAGNE,		
Champagne .... Titus Newhouse ...	Quarts	18
Sillery .... E. Irroy & Co.	"	38
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.		
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg F. Kehrmann.	Quarts	34
do. Hock............ do.	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel..... do.	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2 ...... Titus Newhouse,	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2 ...... do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1 ...... do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1 ...... do.	Pints	23
STILL HOCK.		
Queen Victoria Vineyard G. M. Pabstman Son.	Quarts	48
do. Blue Label...... do.	"	54
Ruedesheimer .... Gebr. Schmits	"	32
Schloss Johannisberg...... do.	"	36
CLARETS.		
Chateau Larose ...... H. Hernozant & Co...	Quarts	24
Chateau de Frauds, H. and C. Balaresque...	"	19
Vraicanon .... do.	"	24
Chateau Puissequin... R. G. Hobbs & Co....	"	17
Chateau de Issan..... do.	"	34
Margaux .... do.	"	12
Clos Fourtet St. Emillion... do.	"	28
Bages Pauillac .... do.	"	34
Milon Pauillac .... do.	"	34
St. Julien Medoc (4 dozen case) Van Overzee & Co.	"	36
Chateau Leovillee ... H. Hernozant & Co. ...	"	19
Do. Bellevue...... do.	"	14
St. Emellion .... do.	"	10
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.		
Sherry No. 4 .... Titus Newhouse...	Quarts.	26
Port Wine " 1 .... do.	"	18
do. " 2 .... do.	"	22
do. " 3 .... do.	"	28
Burgundy Ports .... R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	12
do. .... do.	"	16
Brandy .... do.	"	18
do. .... do.	"	24
do. .... H. Hibelot & Co.	"	18
do. .... do.	"	20
do. .... John Backes	"	15
do. .... Oliver Peyriac	"	14
Old Cognac........ R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	30
do. .... Blanchy Freres & Co.	"	22
Best do. .... do.	"	30
Best do. .... R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	30
Vermuth Superior	"	16
Absynthe	"	30
Ginger Wine .... Titus Newhouse....	"	17
Bonekamp of Maagbitter	"	20
Old Champagne Cognac... H. & C. Balaresque.	"	22

Terms—CASH.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, March, 1868.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
(Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.
James Alexander, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.
James Helme, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq.
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Thomas Masterman, Esq.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
Sir A. de Rothschild.
Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED—1843.
MESSRS. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld
1st October 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq —Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums. The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY—Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., cap. XXV.
FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.
CHIEF OFFICES—316 REGENT STREET, LONDON.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached, in 1866, the sum of £349,143 as against £310,623 in 1865.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

New Premium Income in 1858, 1859, 1860—	£ 76,000
" " 1861, 1862, 1863—	£117,000
" " 1864, 1865, 1866—	£171,000

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN

VICE-PATRONS.
Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., General Commanding in Chief.
His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K. G.
Right Honorable Earl Grey.
Right Honorable Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India.
Viscount Eversley.
Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, G.C.B.
General Sir John H. Burgoyne, Bt., G.C.B.
General Sir Hew D. Ross, G.C.B., R.A.
Major General Lord William Paulet, K.C.B.
Lieut.-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B.
Lieut.-General William Frederick Forster, K.H.
Chairman of Directors.
General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.
COLONIAL BRANCH.
AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne, Sydney.
CANADA.—Montreal.
INDIA.—Bombay.
DIRECTORS OF INDIAN BRANCH.
Andrew Hay, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.
H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.
Edward Morriss, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay.
Medical Referee.—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Secretary in India—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in Bombay without reference to Hom Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India with or without participation in profits.

annual and Half-yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next Birth-day.	CIVIL. PREMIUM.		Age next Birth-day.	MILITARY. PREMIUM.	
	Annual.	Half-yearly.		Annual.	Half-yearly.
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.
20	30 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0
60	84 8 0	42 4 0	60	83 10 8	43 5 4

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.
2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.
3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit and allow the amount to remain as debt against the Policy.
4. Medical Fees paid by the Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in England, India, and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Services, besides, Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Shroffs, Clerks, and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by this Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium.

C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.
Bombay, June, 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August. 1868.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
A. Hay, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Dunbar, Esq.
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
and
E. Morris Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee.
Dr. F. S. Stedman.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ...	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit,	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium..	240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ...	Rs 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ...	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs.	123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED. AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.
7th.—All claims paid within thre months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, eunder discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.
NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "DELHI."

	Rs.	a.
Nine years on the North-west Frontier of India, from 1854 to 1863. By Lieutenant General Sir S. Cotton, K. C. B.	10	8
Mental and Moral Science; a Compendium of Psychology and Ethics. By Alex. Bain, M. A.	8	0
Manual of Political Economy for Schools and Colleges. By J. E. T. Rogers	3	8
Chavasse's (Dr. Pye) Advice to a Wife, new edn.	1	14
——— Mother, new edn.	1	14
Notable Things of our own time. By J. Timbs	2	12
Barren Honour: a tale. By author of Guy Livingston	1	8
Aurora Floyd. Parlour Edn. By Miss Braddon	2	12
Lady Audley's Secret. Ditto Ditto	2	12
A Handbook of Vaccination. By Dr. E. C. Seaton	6	4
Dr. Goethe's Courtship, &c.	1	8
Carry's Confession. By author of "Mattie: a Stray."	1	8
Billing's Principles of Medicine. New edn	13	8
Charles O'Malley By Lever	2	4
Dumas's Monte Cristo, 2 vols	1	8
Graglia's Italian Dictionary	3	8
Nugent's French Dictionary	3	8
Infant Nursing. By Mrs. Pedley	0	12
Skin Diseases. By Dr. Squire. Coloured Plates	18	0
Hymns, Ancient and Modern	0	8
Byron's Works. (Nimmo's Edition)	3	12
Lee's Merchant Shipping Acts	1	14
The Guardian Angel. By author of "Elsie Venner"	1	8
Dr. Austin's Guests	4	8
NEW PLAYS.—Special Performances; and Field of Cloth of Gold.—Each	0	8
Play Books.—Irish Tutor; Groves of Blarney; Day after the Fair; and Faint Heart, never won fair Lady. &c.—Each	0	8
Dickens's works—Author's new Illustrated edition. Bleak House; Dombey and Son; Nicholas Nickleby; Martin Chuzzlewit; David Copperfield. The Pickwick Papers.—Each	2	12
——— Barnaby Rudge; The Old Curiosity Shop; Christmas Books; A Tale of Two Cities; Sketches by Boz; and Oliver Twist. Each	2	4
Tales of Woman's Trials. New Illustrated Edition. By Mrs. S. C. Hall	5	12
The Diamond Rose; a tale of love and duty. By S. Tytler	3	12
Burnell's Builder's and Contractor's Price Book, 1868.	3	0
Æsop's Fables. Translated by Dr. Croxall. Illust.	3	12
Rogers's Essays from Good Words	3	12
Kingsley's (Rev. C.) Discipline, and other Sermons	4	8
Murray's Handbook of Travel-Talk	2	12
Galton's The Art of Travel, &c. 4th Edn	5	12
The History of India, for Schools. By H. Morris, Madras C. S.	1	4
PIANOFORTE MUSIC.		
Hanover Square, No. 7, for May	0	12
Verdi's Album of Music (Songs)	5	12
Rossini's Stabat Mater	0	12
Handel's The Messiah and Israel in Egypt—Each	0	12

Bombay, 20th July, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE OF "VURTDEEP PRESS" PROPERTY.—Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY the 4th August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by order of the Mortgagee, GUNESH BAPOOJEE SHASTREE MALVUNKER, and on account and risk of BHASKER CRUSTNAJEE SONAR, the Mortgagor, all the undermentioned property of the "VURTDEEP PRESS," now lying in a House No. 44, situated at Khutreeally in Funuswady, without the Fort, and consisting as follows :—
2 Printing Presses, one Super Royal and the other Demy.
25 Cases, more or less, English and Marathee Types.
1 Fount of Casting Types (one nick) with Mould and Mattrasses.
3 Tables and Wooden Horses.
1 Wooden Press for Paper Pressing.
The above will be on view three days prior to sale.
Full amount of purchase money will be taken immediately after the sale.
HEERALALL & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 30th day of October 1867, and by order of the Mortgagee, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, KHUDEEJA BEEBEE, daughter of Syed Shumsoodeen Khote, and wife of Ally Saheb Khullianker, all that piece or parcel of LAND or FAZENDAREE GROUND, together with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, and fronting on the east side of Second Don Tar Row, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement 28 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and assessed in the Books of the Assessment under No. 72, and in the Books of the Fazendar under No. 30, bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Don Tar Row, on or towards the west by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the house of Memon Hajee Soomar, and on or towards the south by the house of Mahomed Syed bin Nooroodeen Ryes. For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. HEERALALL & Co., 6 Rampart Row, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell, without reserve, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, if not previously disposed of by Private Contract,—a fine, airy, and pucka-built two-storied BUNGALOW, standing on Pension Tax Ground, fit for the residence of a large European or Native Family, with Stabling and Cook-house erected and standing thereon, with Vehar Water laid on in the premises, situate, lying, and being at Malabar Hill, opposite the Chowkey, fronting the cross roads, and known by the property of Bhanjee Nundoo, containing by admeasurement 3,112 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49B, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by the Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the west by public passage, on or towards the north by private property, on or towards the south by the property of Cavelbhoy Jaichund.

Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. recommends the above Estate to the attention of Purchasers as being recently built and commodious for Families. Private offers will be received at our Office, No. 6 Rampart Row, Fort, where further particulars of the same may be learnt.

HEERALALL & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st August, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Domestics, Mulls, Jaconets, &c.
By Order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing.
A few Cases of Waterproof Coats, Caps, &c.
On account and at the risk of Roychund Khimchund, by order of H. Vinnay, Esq.—
25,000 Cigars (Pondicherry.)
6,000 do. (Coconada.)
On account and risk of the concerned—
8 Crates of Preserved Potatoes.
Also, on account and risk of the concerned—
S—C S W & Co.—C—346 to 395—50 Boxes of Table Candles.
Several Marble Slabs for Sofa, Pier, Side, double and single Washing Tables, and Teapoys of sizes; 7 Bales of Printing Papers, and a variety of Sundry Goods, Perfumery, Plated, Copper, and Brass Utensils, &c.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 1st August, 1868.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Domestics, Mulls.
50 Dozen assorted pickles, few dozen tins, of Fresh Salmons, Herrings *a la* Sardines Oxford Sausages, &c.
A magnificent gilt Pier Table with White Marble Slab and Mirror back.
A first-rate gilt 14 days' Clock with Music.
A pair of do. 10 Light Candelabras with Flowered Shades and Drops.
100 Coils best Galvanised Iron Wire, well-twisted, and of five strands.
50 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. and 10 lbs.
1 Case, 100 Pieces Madda Prints.
V | 2,141-44 } 11 Bales of Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs.
G | 2,146-52 } 6 oz.
H—120—20 Bales of Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., containing 50 Pieces each.
S B | 54, 60, 70 | 6 Bales Grey Jacconets, 2 lbs. 8/10ths
B | 64, 56, 55 | oz. containing 150 Pices each.
H—S B—30 21—2 do. do.
15 Cases White Shirtings.
AT 1 P. M.
A high-caste Grey Arab Horse, height 14-1.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER SHEETS.

On TUESDAY next, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Custom House, by order of Pestonjee Nowrojee, on account and at the risk of the first indentor Moola Issabhai Goolam Hussonjee.
Ex "George Peabody —
25 Cases of Copper Sheets.

AUCTION SALE OF FUTTAYMARS OR PADOWS.

On TUESDAY next, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Jackaria New Bunder, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Tricumjee Velljee & Co., Mortgagor :—
LOT No. 1.
The Futtaymar or Vessel called or known by the name of "Khoosialee," Tundel Mathia, of 250 candies, No. 2635.
LOT No. 2.
The Futtaymar or Vessel called or known by the name of "Ali Madut," Tundel Rugoonath, of 350 Candies, No. 554.
LOT No. 3.
The Futtaymar or Vessel called or known by the name of "Bhowanee," Tundel Choya, of 125 candies, No. 440.
LOT No. 4.
The Padow or Vessel called or known by the name of "Palkhee," Tundel Havaldar, of 75 candies, No. 1075.
Also, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Messrs. Tricumjee Velljee and Co., Mortgager :—
LOT No 5.
The Futtaymar or Vessel called or known by the name of "Hurry Pursad," Tundel Kana, of 250 candies, No. 2996.
LOT No. 6.
The Futtaymar or Vessel called or known by the name of "Idroos," Tundel Nagoo, of 250 candies, No. 2878.
LOT No. 7.
The Padow or Vessel called or known by the name of "Darya Dowlat," Tundel Essoo, of 60 candies, No 2086.
LOT 8.
The Padow or Vessel called or known by the name of "Sooriaban," Tundel Withoo, of 40 candies, No. 2046.

SALE OF TELEGRAPH WIRE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—
186 Coils Galvanised Telegraph Wire, No. 5½
1 " " Charcoal Binding Do., No. 15.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., at Grant Road, opposite the Theatre.

On THURSDAY next, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c. (of a Gentleman changing his residence), the same comprises Rich Cut Glassware, Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Dessert services; Platedware, such as Hotwater and vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Salver, Teaset, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., Handsomely earved blackwood Furniture, such as Round, Dining tables, Sideboards, Whatnots, Teapoys, Screens, Circular Writing, Pier, and other tables, Drawing room Easy and Predieu Chairs, Chiffoniers, conversation, half-backed and reclining Couches, Carpets, Hatsand, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Fourpost Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Towel Horses, Cooking utensils, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE THE INMAN LINE SCREW STEAMER.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P. M., the Inman Line Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," 350 Horse Power, particulars as under :—

British, built at Meadowside, Partick, Glasgow & Co., Lanark 1851.

Number of Decks	One and a spar.
" Masts	Four.
Rigged	Barque.
Stern	Square.
Build	Clencher.
Galleries	Mock.
Head	Demi Woman.
Frame Work	Iron.

MEASUREMENT.

	Feet	Tenths.
Length from the inner part of main stern Stern Post	261	8
Main breadth to outside plank	36	2
Depth in hold from tonnage Deck to ceiling at Midships	25	3

TONNAGE.	Tons.	
Tonnage under tonnage Deck	1,265	03
Closed in spaces above the tonnage Deck if any viz. :—		
Space or spaces between Decks	583	62
Poop..............2 Smoke Houses	9	10
Round House..............Chief Mate's Room	3	52
Other inclosed spaces, if any, naming them Side Houses	45	72
Gross Tonnage	1,006	39
Reduction for space required for propelling power	610	04
Register tonnage.	1,296	35

Excellent accommodation for about 40 First-class Passengers.

The Steamer is now in Government employ and expected from Kurrachee in a day or two. On arrival she will be open for inspection.

Bombay, 1st August, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.
USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd August, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following :—
25 Bales 39 in. 6 lbs. Grey Shirtings.
5 " 28 " 5¼ lbs. " T. Cloths.
7 " 32 " 6 lbs. " "
18 " 38 " 23½ lbs. " Domestic.
7 " Grey Madapollams.
4 " " Jaconets.
10 " T. Red Twist, No. 40.
15 " Superior Canvas, No. 1 to 3.
5 " " Twine.
4 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
2 " Superior Woollen Cloth of assorted colours.
1 " White Drill.
A few Cases superior Port by Duff and Co.
A " " Sherry by ditto
2 Fireproof Chests.
2 New Patent Refrigerators in capital order.
18 Sails in fair order.
1 Lot of Gunny, loose.
1 " of Ropes and Hawsers, assorted.
10 Boxes English bottled Sherry.
5 " " " Port.
3 " Hock.
An Invoice of 120 Cases Fresh Oilmanstores by the celebrated maker Batger & Co., London, just imported, consisting of assorted Pickle, assorted Tart Fruit, assorted Jams in Glass and Tins, and Orange Marmalade in Glass Jars and Tins.
84 Superior Marble Slabs of different sizes, } Just imported
6 Solid Marble Teapoys of various kinds, } from Italy.
An Invoice of 2 Cases Fancy Goods consisting of Earthen Toys, Teapots, Cups, Mugs, Tobacco Boxes, Jugs, Flower Vases, Sample Hardware, &c. &c
Bombay, 1st August, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

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